"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are probably showers, southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,326. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Ambassadors attending the Peace Conference in Constantinople refused to accept the new frontier scheme presented by Tewfik Pasha. They adjourned the conference until the Pasha should bring a written acceptance by his Government of the Thessaly boundary as traced by the military attachés. At Dunoon, a Scotch watering place, great excitement was created yesterday by the landing of passengers from a steamer, in spite of the prohibition of the authorities, who had decreed that no visitors should land there on the Sabbath. American prisoners in Havana were visited on Saturday by two delegates from the United States Consulate, who supplied them with money for their necessities. Prince Henri of Orleans has refused to meet Lieut. Pini of the Italian army in a duel; the Lieutenant had challenged him because of his alleged insult to the Italian arms in Abyssinia. The Prince, however, says he will meet an Italian of his own rank.—Page 5.

Page 1.

While executing a big dog supposed to be rabid yesterday afternoon Policeman Hotchkiss shot away two fingers from the right hand of James Huey, who was holding the dog.

A Skye terrier ran on the track of the elevated railroad at Eighty-first Street yesterday, and held up a train which was nearing the station. The fireman jumped from the cab and removed the dog.

Adam Meyer, when sent to the Kings County Penitentiary eighteen months ago for burglary, told the Warden he would escape. Saturday he disappeared, and yesterday he was found hidden under the eaves of one of the prison buildings.

Maria Hochteller of 1,982 Park Avenue committed suicide yesterday in the Harlem River after a quarrel with her cousin. Joseph Hobart, a negro deckhand of the steamer Verona, tried to save her, but she resisted all his attempts, and was drowned.

Richard Croker was the subject of the most exciting debate at the meeting of the Progressive Democratic League last night. J. F. Durlacher's resignation was read, and a little later Chairman Saunders was irritated and walked out of the meeting, sending his resignation in soon after, but it was not accepted.

Howell E. Rees escaped Friday from an insane asylum at Central City, where he was incarcerated on complaint of his father, W. E. Rees of this city. He spent the night in the mountains, eluding men and bloodhounds, he says, and then made his way to Matteawan, where he surrendered to his lawyer, James G. Meyer. Howell E. Rees is the President of the Phoenix Gas Company of Matteawan, of which his father is Vice President. He is now in the Hudson River State Hospital, and will be kept there until his story can be told in open court next Tuesday in Poughkeepsie before Judge Barnard.

Page 2.

Small crowds went to Coney Island yesterday, and the hotel keepers and others who had laid in large stocks lost money. The theatres and concert halls were not open until evening. Recent enforcement of the excise law has stricken terror into the hearts of the divekeepers.

The Texas bronco which escaped near the Polo Grounds on Saturday was followed down Fifth Avenue to Central Park, where a corps of bicycle policemen and cowboys kept up the chase. The animal gave the officers a long run through the Park, but he was finally caught by Officer McNulty while quietly grazing in the sheepfold.

The subject of the nomination of Terence V. Powderly to be Immigration Commissioner came up for discussion in the Central Labor Union yesterday. Several members spoke against Mr. Powderly on account of his silver record, and a few favored the nomination. A resolution was finally passed by a large majority declaring that the nomination was the greatest insult that the Federal Government could have administered to organized labor.

Page 3.

Local cricketers are still struggling for the Metropolitan Cup, and the indications are that it will remain in the custody of the New Jersey Athletic Club. A stubborn fight is being made for the batting prize.

The Harlem River oarsmen did very little rowing yesterday, on account of the rain. A few crews in training went out, however, and a junior double belonging to the Nassau Boat Club were capsized. They were picked up.

The Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill were busy all day yesterday preparing for submitting to the full Conference Committee the report which they have agreed on. They hope to have the report submitted to the House to-day, and believe the bill will become a law before the end of the week.

Page 7.

Bids will be asked in a few days for the proposed Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem, to cost $2,000,000.

Page 8.

Magistrate Pool yesterday dismissed a charge of extortion made by a fruit peddler against John W. Chester. He claimed Chester tried to make him pay $2 for getting him a license.

The wet weather yesterday prevented many people from taking trips to the seashore or country, although the fishing boats were well patronized. There was a small crowd at the Aquarium.

Antonio Cagnio, a collector of bones, was annoyed by a number of mischievous boys on West Forty-seventh Street Saturday evening, and shot one of them in the leg. Cagnio was arrested and held in $1,500 bail.

Perry Belmont, just returned from a two months' sojourn in Europe, said yesterday that Europeans cannot understand the policy of the new tariff. He believes the McKinley Administration is seeking to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement.

Thomas B. Ritchie, aged twenty-two years, was arrested yesterday for failing to return a wheel which he had hired from a bicycle dealer. Magistrate Pool decided that the dealer must bring a civil action to recover the amount due for the time the wheel had been used.

The utility of the "slow grip" on a cable car was demonstrated yesterday at the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street curve, when a bicyclist fell in front of a Columbus Avenue cable car. The motorman had perfect control of the grip, and stopped the car directly on the curve.

Dr. De Costa preached yesterday on the necessity of watchfulness against the temptations of Summer. He spoke of seashore resorts as having an atmosphere of profanity, tobacco, and beer and warned parents against relaxing their vigilance over their sons and daughters.

Members of the Merchants' Association predict that the organization will have 4,000 resident, paying members within two years. Local interest in its work is much more active, and the desire to join the organization is increasing. President William F. King has just sent out 10,000 circulars, stating the objects of the association.

A ball game in Central Park resulted in a police court hearing yesterday. Max Blumenthal was umpire, and both teams disliking his decision, attacked him and took from him the dollar stakes for which the game was started. Then a Park policeman arrested the Captains of the teams for larceny, but Blumenthal did not prosecute.

William A. Bellwood, a Frenchman, forty-three years old, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters on a charge of having swindled Marcus & Co., jewelers, at seventeenth street and Broadway, out of jewelry valued at $7,400, which he secured on memorandum. Forty-two pawn tickets were found in his possession, twelve of which represented the goods he had received from Marcus & Co.

William Bohen, master of the relay station of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Abingdon Square, was arrested last night on complaint of William White, a property owner in that vicinity, who objected to the noises and odors emanating from the station. Bohen told Mr. White he was unable to stop the noise, and his arrest followed. He will be arraigned in court this morning.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 7
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Baseball.—Page 3.

MINERS GROW DESPERATE

Large Body Marching on Cannonsburg, Penn., to Call Out Workmen There.

MAY RESORT TO VIOLENCE

Goaded to Action by Their Wives, Daughters, and Sweethearts—About a Thousand Men Headed by a Band.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The events of to-day in the Pitsburg coal-mining district, indicate that there is trouble ahead. The strike has been on for two weeks, with no cause for alarm in any quarter, but to-day the pangs of hunger and mutterings of discontent have taken tangible form, and before morning 1,000 miners will have marched on Cannonsburg, the objective point being the Boone and Allison mines.

A few days ago the operators of the mines made a requisition on the Sheriff of Washington County for additional Deputies. It is supposed that there are at least thirty Deputies at each mine, well armed, for any friction that may take place.

To-day the miners of the Miller's and Tom's Run district held mass meetings. The gatherings were attended by men, women, and children.

The women did not lag in the interest taken. Many of them openly branded their husbands as cowards. They argued that they might as well fight as starve. The men said the victory could be won providing every coal miner employed in the sections where the lake trade is supplied would join the general movement of idleness.

Plans for bringing out the miners at work in the Boone and Allison mines were discussed. Special committees were sent from one meeting to another.

It was decided to march on to Cannonsburg mines to-night. The Ressing Brass Band and the Cecil Drum Corps were engaged, and the march across the country is on.

The procession will be made up of three divisions from the different sections. They will mobilize at Bridgeville, and take up the tramp of twelve miles across the country. A miner who was very enthusiastic over the plan said there would be at least 1,000 men in line.

It was learned late to-night that the scheme has been in process of formulation for several days. It was talked of several days ago, and got to the ears of the operators of the Cannonsburg mines, hence their decision to increase their force of deputies.

The miners expect to be at the mines when the offending diggers are ready to go to work, and will use every influence possible to keep them from going into the mines.

Some of the conservative leaders say there will be no bloodshed. They say that when the colliers see such a big demonstration in favor of what they term a peaceful battle for bread they cannot enter the mines and retain their manhood.

Just what the result will be it is impossible to tell, but the men are known to be in a condition of semi-insanity on the strike question. They have been goaded on by suffering wives, daughters, and sweethearts.

The negotiations to induce the coal operators of this district to sign a uniformity agreement are still going on. The Commissioners having it in charge feel as if they would be able to accomplish it.

Secretary G. Frank Schmid said to-night that the prospects were brighter than they had been before since negotiations began. He said that within the next few days powerful and potent influences would be brought to bear on the operators, and with the strike in the present condition, the indications were for successful consummation of the agreement.

As an evidence that the operators are not counting on arbitration, it was announced to-night by a prominent operator that if the strike in West Virginia does not prove successful, the Pittsburg operators will make an effort early next week to start their mines at the sixty-nine-cent rate, the rate now asked by the strikers. They will claim that as they are willing to pay the price asked, the law must protect them in the operations of their mines.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Miners' Organizers Working Hard to Stop Work—Possibility of Trouble at Several Points.

WHEELING, West Va., July 18.—The striking miners at Dillonvale, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road, have been notified by the management that the mines there will resume Monday morning and that if they do not intend to work their places will be filled with outside men. Some of the Dillonvale men are in favor of returning to work, but the majority, most of them foreigners, are violently opposed to such a course.

If the company is in earnest in its expressed intention to bring in outside men, the miners' officials predict that there will be trouble at Dillonvale.

WHEELING, West Va., July 18.—There is a heavy movement of West Virginia coal through Wheeling to-day. Sixty or seventy cars of coal were transferred from the Wheeling terminal tracks to the Wheeling and Lake Erie and started north without molestation. It is learned to-night that all the coal being sent over the Wheeling Road is for the Lake Shore and Northern Ohio Roads, who need the coal for firing their engines.

There is no change in the strike situation in this district. All of the Eastern Ohio miners are out, and there is no indication of a break at any point.

FAIRMONT, West Va., July 18.—Over 500 men attended the coal miners' meeting to-day in the woods at Willow Tree Schoolhouse, near Monongah, and 317 of them raised their hands when J. D. Mahon, the speaker, took a vote to ascertain how many of them were willing to come out in the morning. The miners were "chilly" at first, but warmed up, and showed much enthusiasm, and the speaker was frequently cheered.

It was a noticeable fact that only Monongah miners were in attendance, none from the neighboring collieries putting in an appearance. Notwithstanding the rain, which commenced falling soon after the meeting began, the miners listened for over an hour to the address. It was the largest meeting that was ever held in this district by the miners, and many of the operators, who have been confident that the men would stay in, say now that they are prepared for anything.

Not only the miners, but their wives and children, turned out at the meeting. Conservative men here think it is only a matter of time until the men come out, but no important actions are expected until Debs speaks here to-morrow night.

The company officials say if the men strike the pits will be filled with Italians and negroes, and if this action is taken the men say trouble may be expected.

It is said an inpromptu arsenal has been arranged in the company's office, and the worst is expected.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 18.—The strike agitators have been busy in Flat Top fields to-day, but have made but little headway. Not over 500 men will quit work there to-morrow morning, and this number may be reduced one-half. All the miners in the Thacker coal fields yesterday afternoon voted to quit work to-morrow morning, held a mass-meeting this afternoon and reconsidered matters, and they will all return to work as usual to-morrow morning.

It is believed the miners at Dingess will also change their action of yesterday and return. The operators at Elk Horn are working diligently among their men, and they have hopes of persuading them to return to-morrow. If they do, it will then be almost impossible for strike agitators to induce miners in the Flat Top fields to quit work. The situation of the Kanawha remains very much the same as yesterday.

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD'S VIEW.

Predicts the Success of the Miners' Strike—Says It Is Growing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 18.—President Ratchford to-day summed up the strike situation as follows: "The manner in which the miners are conducting themselves commends itself to the country and gives their officers renewed encouragement, and strengthens the belief that victory ultimately will crown their efforts.

"Reports from some of the cities to the effect that the coal supply is not short are only intended to discourage the miners. If the coal supply is not short why are prices advancing? Why is coal worth a dollar a ton and even a dollar and a half more than it was two weeks ago? Why are the railroads confiscating coal shipments? Why are the shops and factories whose wheels are put in motion by the labor of the miner ceasing to operate? Why are operators all over the States offering their miners a rate even higher than the one demanded if they will only continue at work? The reason is patent to all—coal is scarce.

"We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us and the responsibility resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 150,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results.

"Only those who are best acquainted with the condition of the miners have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effects upon the labor and business of the country. It has not yet reached its full proportions.

"The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The week following will bring greater accessions to our ranks. The movement will continue to grow, not only from the point of the number involved, but public opinion will become crystallized more fully, and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty."

SHOT AWAY HUEY'S FINGERS.

Policeman Hotchkiss Executes a Big Dog Supposed to be Rabid, and Wounds Its Owner.

A great shaggy St. Bernard dog, owned by James Huey, the janitor at 123 West Thirty-third Street, suddenly showed symptoms of madness yesterday afternoon, causing a panic in the building and near by. Huey was sitting out on the steps after the rain and the dog was playing in the street. A crowd of children were dividing the pavement with the dog. All at once without apparent reason it began to growl, and, frothing at the mouth, staggered toward the janitor.

He dodged aside and the dog ran by him into the hallway and then down into the basement. Huey followed and the children's screams attracted other tenants, who hurried to the basement. Huey called for water, saying the dog was not mad, but overcome by the heat, and in a few minutes pail after pail of water was dashed on the snarling beast, but it only seemed to make him worse.

"Let him out to run around, and he'll be better," suggested one wise individual.

"That's a good idea. He can't get out through to the street, anyhow, as the iron gate is closed," replied Huey, and he opened the door. With a growl the dog ran by Huey and into the hallway and flung itself against the bars. Contrary to Huey's expectation he got his head through the bars and pushed through into the street. The children ran in all directions, and the dog singled out one little girl and was almost upon her when Huey caught it by the neck.

The dog was a huge beast, and Huey had a desperate struggle. He yelled for some one to call a policeman, and after some minutes Policeman Hotchkiss arrived with a big revolver.

"Just a minute, and I'll fix him," encouraged the policeman.

"Well, hurry up. I'm near dead," gasped Huey, by this time almost exhausted.

The patrolman placed the muzzle of the weapon against the dog's ear and fired. The dog dropped dead, but Huey gave a yell and then began to dance about in a circle, holding his right hand high in the air.

"I'm shot. I'm ruined. I'm a cripple for life," he moaned. Hotchkiss then saw that the bullet had passed through the dog's head and, coming out on the other side, had carried away half the index and middle fingers of Huey's right hand. He called an ambulance, and the janitor went to the New York Hospital. The fingers were amputated about two inches from the ends.

Huey said last night that Hotchkiss was not to blame.

TRIED TO KEEP HIS WORD.

Adam Meyer Told Warden Hayes He Would Escape from the Kings County Penitentiary.

Eighteen months ago, when Adam Meyer was sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for two and a half years on a charge of burglary, he said to Warden Hayes: "I won't stay here long. I've got out of harder places than this."

"All right," answered the Warden. "I guess we will keep you long enough."

Meyer is a carpenter, and worked at his trade in the penitentiary. Saturday he was sent to work in the photograph gallery. At 4 o'clock he was not to be found. None of the guards had seen him since he entered the building where the gallery is situated, and the entire force of the penitentiary from the Warden down, turned out to look for him. He was still missing at midnight, but the Warden was confident he was still within the confines of the place, and ordered a further search. Every nook and cranny large enough to conceal a man was examined without success.

Yesterday morning the missing prisoner was discovered under the eaves of the roof in the chair factory, and with him was the strangest collection of articles that a convict ever got together, at least in the Kings County Penitentiary. His plunder included a suit of clothes and a fancy tennis cap, a kit of carpenter's tools, a saw, hammer, and chisels, together with a smaller tools, food and water enough to last three or four days, seventy-five feet of wire rope, and a long piece of manila rope."

"Well, you are smart, aren't you?" he exclaimed, when the guards exultingly laid hold of him. "If you'd waited until to-morrow I'd have been out."

Meyers told his captors that he had climbed up the elevator shaft, and that it was easy, but he refused to say where and how he had collected the articles.

"Not on your life," he said to Warden Hayes. "That's a secret. Find out if you can."

Meyer will spend some time in a dark cell and will lose his time commutation for trying to escape.

Green Glass Wage Schedule.

MILLVILLE, N. J., July 18.—News was received here to-night from Director George Brainin of the Green Glass Workers' Association that the manufacturers had accepted the same wage scale as last year. This means an early resumption in the green-glass industry throughout the country.

Insect's Bite Killed Him.

EASTON, Penn., July 18.—Christian Butz, a wealthy farmer of Lower Mount Bethel, died in the Easton Hospital this morning from the effects of an insect's bite. Several weeks ago, Butz was stung on the hand. He paid no attention to the bite until a few days ago, when he came to the hospital, suffering from blood poisoning.

Killed by Lightning Near Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., July 18.—Mrs. Horace Noble, a prominent lady of this city, was instantly killed at Gill's Park, near here, to-day by a flash of lightning. She was sitting in the parlor with some companions, when the house was struck, killing her almost instantly. None of the others was hurt.

Senator Gorman Well Again.

LAUREL, Md., July 18.—Senator Gorman has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition and will resume his Senatorial duties to-morrow.

CHASED BY MEN AND DOGS

Story of Howell C. Rees Who Escaped from Insane Asylum at Central City.

ARRESTED HERE WEDNESDAY

President of the Phoenix Gas Company of Matteawan Incarcerated on Complaint of His Father, William E. Rees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 18.—Howell C. Rees, President of the Phoenix Gas Company of Matteawan, arrived here to-day with a thrilling tale of confinement in a sanitarium against his will, his escape, and a night spent in the mountains evading bloodhounds and attendants on his trail.

Mr. Rees says that he was arrested Wednesday at the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, and taken before Magistrate Job Hedges at Yorkville, who would not allow him to be represented by counsel, but at once committed him to the Falkirk Sanitarium, conducted by Dr. Ferguson, at Central Valley, Orange County.

James G. Meyer of Matteawan, counsel for Howell C. Rees, got a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Barnard, and on Saturday served it on Dr. Ferguson, but the doctor refused to receive it, stating that he would send the Court a certificate showing the condition of Mr. Rees at 6 o'clock Saturday night.

Rees escaped, and five minutes later he was missed and a search was instituted for him. Rees thinks that a keeper named Callahan saw him when he escaped from a closet window.

He ran from a hill into the woods, and heard three men talk about putting dogs on his track. He hid himself by lying down in a stream of water. When the men left he struck out across the mountains, and walked to West Point, where he arrived at daybreak.

A telegraph operator loaned him 15 cents to get across the river to Garrisons. There he boarded a Hudson River train for Fishkill, and borrowed 20 cents from a stranger to pay his fare.

When he arrived at the home of his counsel, Mr. Meyer, he was footsore, his clothes were torn, and he looked like a tramp.

Mr. Meyer accompanied him before Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie, and secured a letter to Dr. Pilgrim of the Hudson River State Hospital, providing for his stay there as a guest until Tuesday, when his case will be heard.

Mr. Rees says that he is not insane and that his incarceration is due to the differences with his father over business matters.

He says he has not been feeling well lately and was arranging his affairs to take a trip to Europe when arrested.

MR. REES'S ARREST.

His Experience in the Court Before Magistrate Hedges.

Howell C. Rees is thirty-five years old and his father, William E. Rees, is the Vice President of the company of which the son is President. His arrest was made last Wednesday at the Manhattan Hotel, this city, at the instance of his father. Mr. Rees was taken before Magistrate Job Hedges, in the Yorkville Court, where a scene was precipitated.

Magistrate Hedges claimed that the case should not have been brought before him, and ordered Rees to be taken before the State Board of Lunacy. The arrest was made on an order issued by Judge Truax, in Supreme Court. In the application the father said that his son was on the verge of insanity, and a drop of liquor would deprive him of his reason.

When the officers were ordered to take Mr. Rees away he refused to move until he had seen his counsel. He argued in vain with the Judge, and only submitted to be taken away when force was threatened.

CHAPMAN FIGHTING ROUGHS.

The Tenderloin Police Captain Interferes to Protect Women and Loses His Umbrella's Head.

Police Captain Chapman of the Tenderloin Precinct reported last night a brief but inspiring combat with roughs said to be of gigantic size and abnormal fierceness, and the detective force of the city now has the discovery of two heads to devote its talent and energies to, one being Guldensuppe's and the other belonging to Capt. Chapman's umbrella.

The Captain reached the West Thirtieth Street Station just before midnight last night wearing citizens' clothes new in style and impressive in fit, but carrying an umbrella which looked distinctly tough and battered. He explained that he had been acting as the protector of presumable female innocence. As he was on his way to the station he heard an altercation between two women and a group of men at the southwest corner of Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue terminated by a grossly improper remark by one of the men.

The Captain hastened to the rescue and ordered the men to disperse. The theory in the Tenderloin is that they must have been some of the new policemen or other strangers in the city, because they asked who he was.

When he said he was a Police Captain they told him to go to a place where the abiding heat is supposed not to be mixed with any humidity.

Capt. Chapman gasped, looked around to be sure that it was really New York and the Tenderloin Precinct in which he was unknown and defied, and then began to utilize his umbrella as a weapon of war.

His account of the proceedings immediately subsequent is not clear. Whether he broke the head of the umbrella upon a person or persons, or whether the head was twisted off and carried away, does not distinctly appear. The gang dispersed and the umbrella emerged decapitated and otherwise dilapidated.

On arriving at the station, Capt. Chapman sent a detective around to look for the missing section. He did not intend that any wooden head connected with the Police Department should get out of the precinct if he could prevent it. At last accounts the mass was yet seeking the head, and there was a general fear that it had been captured and carried off as a trophy.

MONTGOMERY DISCRIMINATED.

Presented Watermelons to Negro Couples, but None to Solitary Men Nor Women.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 18.—B. L. Montgomery, a well-to-do resident of this place, caused considerable excitement this evening among the negro inhabitants. He secured an option on the watermelon stock of Nocenti Brothers, fruit dealers, and sat down outside the store.

In a little while a young negro, upon whose arm a young woman was leaning, passed the store. Mr. Montgomery grabbed a watermelon and presented it to the young man with his compliments. After a lapse of a few minutes another couple passed, and the tactics were repeated.

In did not take long for the news to spread through the negro settlement, and there was a rush for Nocenti's store. The first to arrive was a young man. Mr. Montgomery made no move. Other young men and women hurried up, to meet a like disappointment. Older and younger persons arrived, with like result.

It was not long, however, before a young man and woman appeared together, and they were promptly rewarded with a melon. The cue was taken, and there was a scramble for partners. In the next ten minutes Mr. Montgomery gave away twenty-five melons. That exhausted the supply, and those who had failed to secure partners in time, hurried to congratulate and assist the more fortunate ones.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED
And is now OPEN FOR BUSINESS—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Adv.

SUICIDE IN HARLEM RIVER

Maria Hochteller Resisted All Attempts to Rescue Her and Was Drowned.

DECKHAND HEARD HER FALL

Joseph Hobart Jumped After Her—She Held His Arms and He Struck Her to Save Her Life—Body Recovered Too Late.

Maria Hochteller, a Swede, twenty-two years old, of 1,982 Park Avenue, drowned herself yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River at the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street slip, on the south side of the river. At 5 o'clock she was seen by a policeman in company with her cousin, Victor Dannerman of Hoboken, N. J., at the corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. They were quarreling about something, and she left him abruptly and almost ran to the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Dannerman paid no attention to her after she left him, apparently glad she had gone.

She was muttering to herself as she hurried along Madison Avenue, and she stopped a moment at the pier and fumbled in her pocket for a moment, as if seeking something. Then she drew out her purse and threw it on the ground, and without further hesitation jumped into the river.

The steamer Verona is lying at the pier, and Joseph Hobart, a negro deckhand, heard the splash as she struck the water. He saw what the trouble was, and quickly removing his shoes, (his coat was off,) dived in after her. He is an expert swimmer, and his strong strokes soon brought him to the struggling woman. She fought against his attempts to hold her, and disappeared under the water. Hobart dived, and both came to the surface together. Mrs. Hochteller threw her arms about his waist and pinioned his arms to his side.

Struck Her to Save Himself.

He trod water and struggled with all his strength, as it meant death for both if he could not free himself. When he succeeded in disengaging his arms the woman caught him around the neck and both were sinking together, when with his left hand he struck her a violent blow in the face. Her hold relaxed and she sank.

For nearly ten minutes Hobart dived and dived, but could not find the woman. He was about tired out, and his mates on the boat and the spectators on the dock urged him to come ashore before his strength gave out.

"I'll have one more try," he answered pluckily, and down he went again, remaining under water so long as to cause his friends to fear he would not return. Their fears were unfounded. He arose to the surface with the body of the woman. He swam to the vessel, and with boathooks the deckhands pulled him and his burden aboard. The woman was dead.

Policeman Kearney of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station called a doctor, but he could do nothing but notify the Coroner. The woman's pocketbook, picked off the dock, contained $38.04. The struggle between the suicide and Hobart was watched by a large crowd, and when Hobart finally landed the body he was cheered loudly. He refused positively to say what he had learned the woman was dead.

"I thought I could save her," he said. "I had to hit her, and I didn't want to. But we'd both have gone down if I had not made her break her hold. It's the first time I ever hit a woman, white or black."

Little Known of Her.

Henry A. Enger and his wife, keep a boarding house for unemployed servant girls at 1,982 Park Avenue, where the Swedish girl Maria Hochteller is said to have lived. Mrs. Enger, when seen last night, could tell but little of the suicide's history. She said that until eight months ago the woman had lived in the boarding house, but at that time she secured employment somewhere in One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Since then she has seen nothing of her. That is all the information that could be learned. The girls who live with Mrs. Enger are all foreigners, largely Swedes, Finns, and Russians. None of them could tell anything about the suicide.

Drowned in the Harlem River.

Benard Saberigan, fifteen years old, of 113 Stanton Street, was drowned in the Harlem River last night while trying to learn to swim. He and half a dozen other boys had gathered on a float in the river at Two Hundred and Seventh Street, near the Harlem River Ship Canal. All of them except Saberigan were swimming for a time, and the latter became enthusiastic about the sport and took off his clothes. He was told that the way to learn to swim was to dive in, and he jumped into the river without any ado. He could not swim, and the tide was strong. He was carried out of the reach of the others, and before he could be reached he had drowned. Several men put out in boats after the boy, but they could not get near him and the body was lost.

DOG HOLDS UP TRAIN.

Skye Terrier Runs on Elevated Track and Is Removed by Fireman.

An elevated railroad train was held up yesterday by a dog. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when a little Skye terrier ran up the stairs leading to the down-town station of the Sixth Avenue road at Eighty-first Street. He dashed past the ticket taker and out on the platform before the man in charge knew of his presence.

A train was approaching, but the dog jumped down on the ties and proceeded to walk along the track. Detective Hunt of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was on the platform, ran to the end of the structure and shouted at the engineer of the train, which was then thirty feet from the station, and within a few yards of the canine.

The engineer caught sight of the dog, reversed the levers, and brought the train to a stop within a few feet of the terrier. The fireman then got out and seized him. The train pulled into the station and the dog was handed over to the ticket seller to await its owner.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Nova Scotia and North Pacific coasts; it is low in Alberta.

Showers have occurred in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Missouri, Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the middle plateau regions and the Upper Missouri Valley, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
3 A. M.	63	70	77	
6 A. M.	66	70	76	
9 A. M.	70	67	74	
12 M.	71	68	74	
3 P. M.	70	72	77	
6 P. M.	69	72	77	
9 P. M.	67	71	75	
12 P. M.	66	70	72	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75 2-8
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

MRS. LEASE FOR GOVERNOR.

She Hopes to Head the Kansas Populist Ticket Next Year.

TOPEKA, July 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease announced yesterday that she would be a candidate for the Populist nomination for Governor of Kansas next year.

The Constitution does not bar women from holding this office.

INDIANS WOULD GO TO MEXICO.

Choctaw-Chickasaw Scheme of Establishing a Red Man's Colony.

ANTLERS, Indian Territory, July 18.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw Union party proposes to treat with the Dawes Commission, provided the United States Government will buy all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands outright.

The Indians then would form a colony, go into Mexico, buy a lot of land there, and settle. They do not intend that a white man shall come among them if they carry out their scheme.

The full bloods are favorably impressed with the idea.

A. H. OLNEY IN DENVER.

He Terms a Romantic Story Published About Him, a Slander.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—A. H. Olney of Corning, Steuben County, N. Y., has arrived in Denver, but he denies the report that he came to marry Mrs. Jane A. Hill because she is the owner of $40,000, and that he became acquainted with her through a patent medicine advertisement in which his picture was used.

Mr. Olney says he knows the persons who started the slanderous story, and he will settle accounts with them on his return to Corning. He says he became acquainted with Mrs. Hill three years ago in Albany, N. Y.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS SON.

William Ade of Egg Harbor City Also Assaulted His Wife.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 18.—William Ade, a prominent shoe manufacturer, attempted to kill his son this evening by shooting him with a revolver. The son escaped through a window, and his mother, who had interfered to save him, was brutally assaulted by her husband. Ade ran into the streets looking for his son, and created considerable excitement by his threats.

Chief of Police Senft arrested him. He is now in the city jail. After being arrested Ade threatened to kill every one having anything to do with his case. An examination will be given him to-morrow.

FATAL FIGHT ON A TRAIN.

While Stealing a Ride to Philadelphia Daniel Carron Was Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Daniel Carron, a tramp, was thrown from a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Overbrook, on the outskirts of this city, today during a fight and was killed. His assailant was Richard Wilson, who says he lives in New York, and through stress of circumstances was forced to steal a ride to some other city in the hope of gaining work at his trade. He fell in with Carron and some others. They were riding in the same car to-day when they began quarrelling.

Wilson's condition does not indicate that he is a tramp. He says that he is a paperhanger by trade. He wore good clothes, had a change of linen, new russet shoes, and had several dollars in his pockets. He claims self-defense.

CONNECTICUT SUNDAY LAW.

Not Generally Observed Yesterday—A Few Exceptions.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—The new Sunday closing law passed by the last General Assembly, and which, if enforced, would close up every store of every kind in the State, and even stop the sale of Sunday newspapers, was not generally observed throughout the State to-day.

Reports from different parts of the State show that in most places business went on as usual.

At New London, however, with the exception of the drug stores, Sunday business of every kind was suspended, and at Willimantic all places of business, aside from drug stores, were closed after 10 o'clock.

The news stands were closed all day, and not a Sunday paper could be obtained in that city. Those who closed their places of business did so of their own accord.

MARTINELLI AT PLATTSBURG.

The Archbishop Visits the Summer School There and Celebrates Mass.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Unusual interest was attached to the Catholic Summer school here to-day on account of the presence of Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate. The Archbishop was the celebrant of a pontifical mass. Among other distinguished churchmen at the altar were Mgr. Sbaretti, auditor of the Apostolic delegation; Bishop Watterson of Columbus, Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, the Rev. M. Laveille, President of the school; the Rev. J. H. McMahon of New York, and Vicar General Walsh of Plattsburg. Bishop Watterson preached, his subject being "Beauty in the Material and Spiritual Sense."

In the afternoon a reception was tendered to Archbishop Martinelli, at the assembly grounds at Cliff Haven, and addresses of welcome were made by President Lavelle, the Hon. John B. Riley, Chairman of the Executive Board, and the Hon. C. S. Forres, President of the Champlain Club. To-morrow morning, upon the invitation of the Commander of the Plattsburg garrison, Archbishop Martinelli will witness a review of the Twenty-first United States Infantry.

TWO ATTEMPTS TO ELOPE.

A Dover Plains Love Affair Spoiled by Miss Minnie Reimer's Vigilant Father.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 18.—The love affair of Archie Hoffman, a clerk in the Dover Plains Bank, and Miss Minnie Reimer, daughter of Adolph Reimer, a wealthy manufacturer and promoter of that village, is talked of throughout the Harlem Valley.

Twice the young couple have tried to elope, and both times their plans have been frustrated by the father of the girl, who is said to be opposed to his daughter's marriage on account of her youth.

Miss Reimer is nineteen years of age. Hoffman belongs to a good family, and came originally from Millerton. He was employed until a year ago in Amenia, and was selected for a vacant clerkship in the Dover Plains Bank only after a close investigation of his character and antecedents. Miss Reimer is a prepossessing young woman, and is well educated, having attended one of the best seminaries in Massachusetts. Her father's home is on the Ten Mile River, in Dover Plains.

The young couple, nothing daunted by parental opposition to their union, decided on May 20 to get married. Hoffman arranged with a clergyman at Amenia to come to Dover Plains and tie the knot. He provided a pair of swift horses to carry him and his bride away. The plan miscarried.

The father of the girl found her at the village hotel before the clergyman arrived, and took her home.

Last Saturday another elopement was planned, but this was spoiled by the finding of Miss Reimer's clothing done up in a bundle and hidden under a couch.

Her angry father made her undress and go to bed, and Mrs. Reimer was so much disturbed by the excitement that she became thoroughly unnerved, and was taken to New York for medical treatment. Everybody is waiting now for the third attempt of the young couple to unite their fortunes.

Lightning Cracks a Bell.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—Lightning last night struck and cracked the bell in the steeple of St. Alphonsus's Catholic Church. Henry L. Sherman's residence also was struck and damaged badly.

SILVER MEN IN AN UPROAR

Exciting and Bitter Debate at the Progressive Democratic League's Meeting.

OLIVER SPOKE FOR CROKER

Durlacher's Resignation Was Read—Chairman Saunders Got Angry and Walked Out of the Meeting—Trouble About a Circular.

One of the most active talkers and disturbing spirits of the Progressive Democratic League has shaken the dust off his shoes and quit, and several of the leaders are apparently glad to be rid of him. J. F. Durlacher, who has recently published accounts of interviews that he claimed to have had with John C. Sheehan, is the seceder. His enemies charged that he had been faking.

Mr. Durlacher's resignation was read at the meeting of the league last night. It was dated June 24, and was addressed to the Chairmen and members of the various standing committees of the League. In his letter he holds that his methods of political warfare were misunderstood, and then goes on to say: "Realizing that anything that I have done will not receive consideration for the honesty of my intentions, and furthermore recognizing the fact that inaction in this, the most important political battle in the interests of the people, must result in failure, I regret that, owing to my views as to the proper methods to employ, which do not meet the approval of the league, I can be of no further service, and herewith tender my resignation."

The committees handed in a memorandum stating that the resignation was handed in during a discussion about an alleged call made by Durlacher upon John C. Sheehan, at which time Durlacher said that he had visited the Tammany chief in his private capacity as an individual, and not as a representative of the league. This statement, the memorandum said, was made in reply to a charge that he had pretended to Sheehan that he represented the league and had

be apologists for Croker and Murphy and the rest that have gained wealth."

Hot Debate Over Croker.

"This is a movement to disorganize the league," exclaimed Delegate Harris.

"It emanated from the league," shouted another delegate.

"It did not," replied Oliver.

"I say it did," shouted Delegate James E. Quinn.

Secretary Cassidy said his name had been attached to the paper without his authority, but he was in favor of it.

"Why is not Easy Boss Platt attacked? Why only our erring Democratic brethren?" asked Delegate McFarland.

"We don't want any Richard Crokers to come over from England to take charge of the Democracy," said a young delegate.

Delegate Eastlake said that the Committee on Finance had drawn up the circular, as it believed that it would be able to raise money more easily thus. There was nothing in it, he asserted, that could be construed as an attack upon Croker or Murphy, nor anything at variance with the principles of the league.

After some more heated discussion, Mr. Oliver's motion was lost, and the league went into executive session to hear the report of the Finance Committee. This was said to be discouraging.

Delegates from the following organizations were admitted: The Progressive Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, the Ninth Ward Bimetallic Club, the Schoharie Club, the German-American Double Standard Club, the Independent Democratic Club of the First Assembly District, the John Coffey Association of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, and the Castleton Democratic Club of Richmond.

LABOR SCORES POWDERLY.

Central Labor Union, by a Large Majority, Declares His Nomination an Insult.

The subject of the nomination of Terence V. Powderly, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, as Immigration Commissioner by President McKinley was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

For some time past Mr. Powderly has been unpopular with the Knights of Labor, and he had many enemies in the open ranks. Since his advocacy of the gold standard during the last campaign he made more enemies than ever in the ranks of labor and as he was formerly said to have been a free-silver man they dubbed him as a renegade, a traitor, and a mercenary man.

Delegate Prince of the cigarmakers introduced a resolution stating that the nomination of Mr. Powderly was the greatest insult that the Federal Government could have administered to organized labor.

Mr. Powderly still has some friends in the Central Labor Union; but every time that they have befriended his cause they have been howled down.

Delegate Farrell of the Concord Labor Club said that organized labor ought to pass the strongest resolutions condemning the appointment of Powderly. "I have tried to elevate Powderly," he continued, "and I helped to raise him to the high position which he occupied, but he has not been a true Knight. He proved false to his charge."

"Powderly was once a free silver man," said another delegate, "and then he went and coquetted with trusts and monopolies, and spoke for gold at public meetings. He changed his principles for pay that he got from the Republicans, and we know what such a man is."

Delegate McGill of the plasterers remarked: "Why are you all so angry at Powderly? He earned his appointment by speaking for gold, didn't he? None of the labor leaders are in the business for their health. I did all that I could to elect Bryan, and had he been elected perhaps General Master Workman Sovereign would have come in for that place, and, if he had, you would not be making such a fuss. Powderly did what many others would have done. To the victors belong the spoils. Powderly got there in spite of all your cat-calls. Isn't the poor fellow entitled to all the reward that he can get for his dirty work?"

Delegate Johnston of the carpenters said the discussion was out of order because it was a political subject, and politics were abooed in the Central Labor Union, but Chairman Meisel ruled that the subject was a very proper one for discussion.

"Powderly's all right," cried several voices. This was responded to by hisses and groans.

"Some of you are sore at Powderly, but he may be again at the head of the Knights of Labor," said Johnston.

"Never, never, not on your life," cried many voices.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union called at the meeting to see a delegation of stogie makers who had promised to be present. They had asked for the use of the cigar makers' blue label, but had been refused. Mr. Perkins said his union was willing to allow the stogie makers another label. The stogies, he said, were largely made by Pennsylvania farmers and their families during their leisure time, and they could afford to accept low wages. The stogie makers' delegation, however, did not make its appearance.

Delegate Harris, who represents the Label League, said that the league was going to start a paper entitled The Industrial News.

A dispatch was received from President Ashford of the United Mine Workers, thanking the Central Labor Union for the $100 it had sent to the miners.

DR. ROBERT HUBBARD DEAD.

He Received a Fatal Fall at His Home in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—Dr. Robert Hubbard, a physician well known throughout the country, while ascending the steps to his office on State Street this morning, fell and received injuries to his head from which he died soon after.

Dr. Hubbard was a native of Cromwell, Conn., where he was born seventy-one years ago. He graduated from Yale in the Class of '51, of which he was valedictorian. During the war he was surgeon of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and was actively engaged at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He represented Bridgeport in the General Assembly of 1874 and 1876, and in the latter year was a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, but was defeated by the late William H. Barnum. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. C. H. Trowbridge of New Haven and Mrs. C. M. Everost of Rochester, N. Y.

PROHIBITION PARK SERVICES.

American Volunteers Meeting at Staten Island.

About eight hundred people attended the opening week's encampment of the Volunteers of America at Prohibition Park, S. I., yesterday. Lieut. Miles, who last week returned from Africa, where he had been with the Salvation Army, conducted the meeting. Mrs. Booth was delayed at Sing Sing, and by a derailed trolley car, and did not arrive until late.

She took for her subject her address, "Consecration for Service," and spoke for over an hour. She made a pleading for converts before the close of the meeting, and twenty-seven persons, among them eight women and two children, stood forward.

Lieut. Price told how he had been saved by Mrs. Booth while he was serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison on May 24, 1896. The meetings will be continued every afternoon and evening during the week.

Thrown from Her Wheel and Hurt.

Miss Stella Manning, seventeen years old, was thrown from her bicycle last night at the corner of Hudson and Charles Streets and so badly injured that she was taken home in a cab. Miss Manning was riding up Hudson Street, and when she got opposite Charles she saw a team rapidly approaching in Charles Street. She cleared the team, but had attained such speed that she was unable to get back into Hudson Street, and she struck the north Charles Street curb with full force. She was hurled over the handle bar to the walk and was almost unconscious when picked up. Several men assisted the young woman into a neighboring drug store, while others called a cab.

Body of a Drowned Man Found.

"Long Sim," a cow boy at Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show at Midland Beach, while strolling on the sand at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, found the body of a drowned man in the surf who had evidently committed suicide. The drowned man was about forty years of age, weighed 165 pounds, had brown hair and mustache and gray eyes. On the tag of the white shirt were the initials "L. H." Coroner Silvie had the body removed to the Stapleton morgue.

MECCAS FOR POLITICIANS

Senator Platt, Ex-Senator Hill, and Sheehan Centres of Attraction.

FLANK MOVE AGAINST WORTH

How the Appointment of Sharkey Is Regarded—Plans for Democratic Harmony—Coogan's Reported Embassy to Croker Angers the Present Leader of Tammany.

The unfavorable weather could not drown out politics yesterday, either by the sea or in the city. Politicians and men with political aspirations note the flying minutes and add so much more earnestness to their labors.

The Republican Mecca at Manhattan Beach had its pilgrims and Tammany Hall men held counsel at Hollywood. Then, too, Normandie-by-the-Sea, where ex-Senator Hill is, was visited by Democrats still willing to sit at the feet of their former leader to learn wisdom.

Senator Thomas C. Platt sojourned at the Oriental, Manhattan Beach, until 1 o'clock yesterday, and at that time, accompanied by Chairman Quigg, departed for Washington. Senator Charles Davis of Ulster County, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Bank Examiner Kilburn, and Assemblyman George Austin were some of those who called at the hotel in the forenoon.

These gentlemen had but one object in calling to urge the nomination of Judge Werner of Rochester to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Judge Charles E. Hatch of Erie County is a formidable opponent of Judge Werner for the position, but it is quietly said that the Rochester man received assurances from the Senator that make his friends rest blissfully content.

Trouble About Patronage.

The Republican organization is not altogether satisfied to-day with the local situation. There is much muttering over the way patronage is bestowed.

These districts are the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, where a fight is now organized. In the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, State Senator Frank D. Pavey and James W. Perry, with the consent and aid, it is claimed, of Secretary Bliss, and what is known as the Fifth Avenue contingent, are conducting a campaign that is likely to result in Seth Low getting the delegation despite the machine's efforts to the contrary. In the Twenty-fifth Amasa Thornton, it is said, is now fighting Charles A. Hess, the organization leader.

Trying to Flank Worth.

What causes the most alarm of all to Senator Platt's lieutenants is the Senator's quarrel with Jacob Worth in Brooklyn about the latter's support of Seth Low. However, there is no apparent effort on the part of the Republican organization or its chief to placate the Brooklyn leader. Mr. Platt has even started a flank movement, it is claimed, against Low and Worth in the latter's stronghold.

Mr. Low's Brooklyn friends have just awakened to discover that an effort is being made to alienate Congressman Israel Fischer from Worth, and by so doing to break the Seth Low delegation. The unanimity with which the organization leaders supported and helped to secure the appointment of Robert A. Sharkey as Naval Officer is cited as evidence of this scheme. Congressman Fischer and Mr. Sharkey are very warm friends.

There is no doubt of the cordial feeling between Senator Platt and Congressman Fischer. They have been together at Manhattan Beach several times lately, and with Chairman Quigg have had some long consultations.

Mr. Worth has very little to say on this subject, but it is strictly to the point. He is credited with this: "If Mr. Platt undertakes any such game as this, I will not only start a counter move against him in this local campaign, but I will also join the Black-Payn combination against him and let him see if he can elect a Platt Governor next time."

Hill and Whitney Confer.

Two important topics absorbed the attention of Democratic politicians yesterday. One, that ex-Senator Hill and William C. Whitney had a conference at the latter's home on Friday night, and the other the reported mission of James J. Coogan on behalf of Tammany to London to get Richard Croker to return. One of them affords universal satisfaction, while the other is ridiculed.

The conference between Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitney, it is said, dealt with the problem of finding a way to harmonize the various factions and finding a suitable platform. Whether there was a plan adopted is not announced. "William C. Whitney is the only or is the best harmony plan I know," remarked a Tammany leader yesterday. The harmony idea advanced by the Senator was again the subject of a conference at Normandie-by-the-Sea yesterday, and this time it was upon a definite line.

State Chairman Elliot Danforth, Frank Campbell, National Committeeman, and ex-Railroad Commissioner "Sam" Beardsley visited him for several hours, and had a long conference. The Senator's proposition, it is said, is tersely expressed in his letter to Tammany Hall on July 4 of last year. This letter consisted of twelve crisp paragraphs, nine of which refer to National issues. The other three set forth that there should be no unjust sumptuary laws, advocated home rule for all municipalities, and a uniform system of laws for both Republican and Democratic districts.

These principles are antagonistic to no citizen, the Tammany men say, and in support of them all Democratic elements and factions may unite.

Sheehan at Hollywood.

John C. Sheehan is at his cottage at Hollywood, and saw few if any visitors during the day. However, it transpired that he had read of James J. Coogan's reported "embassy" to Richard Croker and is much surprised in consequence.

Mr. Sheehan's friends say that Mr. Coogan may have dined with Mr. Croker, and he may have requested his host to return to this city and lead the fight, but he did so without any authorization by the Tammany Society, and in the event of Mr. Croker's return he might find himself in the position of a General without an army to follow him.

John C. Sheehan and his friends do not think the problem of success this Fall is too difficult for them to solve, and it is known that Mr. Sheehan resents any suggestion to the contrary. He feels morally certain that the Democratic local ticket will win, and thinks that the men who shared in adversity should be allowed to enjoy the success.

It is positively announced that Amos J. Cummings is out of the race as a candidate for Mayor. This is said to be at his own request and for personal reasons.

TO COMBINE AGAINST SETH LOW.

Rumors of a Deal Between Brooklyn Republican Factions.

If the latest political story from Brooklyn has any foundation in fact, Jacob Worth's promised solid delegation for Seth Low in the coming municipal contest may meet with serious opposition and perhaps defeat. It is said that plans are on foot to combine the following of Theodore B. Willis, the independent leadership of Register Granville W. Harman, together with that of Congressman Fisher and other Republican lights opposed to the Worth influence in Kings County.

It has come to be pretty generally understood that Senator Platt inspired the opposition in order to defeat Mr. Low over the shoulder of Mr. Worth, despite the recent statement that there is no ill-feeling between the two leaders. Oddly enough, the plan has called together certain political elements otherwise irreconcilable.

A meeting of Willis men was to have been held in the Twenty-sixth Ward yesterday afternoon, but it was delayed until later in the week. The Worth men laugh at the so-called combination, and say, even if such a plan should prevail, they are in control of the county organization, and can do as they please. Congressman Fisher, as late as last evening, denied there was any such combination on foot, but his denial was not given with the assurance of a man who meant what he said.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who pretend to know the inside of things political in Brooklyn that Robert A. Sharkey, who has been chosen Naval Officer, and Congressman Fischer, who worked hard to get him there, have promised Senator Platt to do all in their power to defeat Low in Kings County, and consequently they must oppose Mr. Worth. This seems the more remarkable when it is considered that Fischer and Sharkey were both Worth men. Sharkey would not be where he is to-day had it not been for Mr. Worth, who made him one of his lieutenants. Fischer was a Worth man when his political ambitions were younger.

"Sharkey," said a politician last evening, "wanted a Federal position to keep up his prestige as an Assembly district leader. His appointment is the result of a general shifting and a trade on the part of Jacobs, Atterbury, and Croft, and, of course, with the change in the slate he was forced to lose his prestige or desert Worth. He preferred the latter course.

"Although Willis has declared for Low, he will do anything to defeat Worth, so that he may secure control of the patronage in Kings County, and thus gain command of the new patronage at the Fall election, and it would not be strange if he had already, with Platt's promise of aid, determined to desert Seth Low."

In the deal Register Harman is largely to be reckoned with. He wants Assistant Fire Commissioner Clarence Barrow to succeed him, and is strong enough to work independently. It is said he will probably throw his influence with the faction offering to take Barrow as a candidate.

Last night Mr. Willis said he would be able to defeat Worth in the convention by 20,000 votes, but he was not ready to explain the statement that he intends, if possible, to defeat Low. Mr. Willis disclaimed any knowledge of the reported combination to down Mr. Worth.

Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach, and kidney trouble.

SMALL CROWDS AT CONEY.

Theatres and Concert Halls Not Open Until Evening—Barber Law Enforced.

In spite of the rain and the rather disagreeable weather generally, several thousand people visited Coney Island yesterday. It was not a successful day for the residents, however. But little money was spent by the visitors, and the hotel keepers and others who had laid in large stocks in anticipation of a pleasant day lost considerable money. The theatres and concert halls did not open until evening, and then they had very small audiences.

The police have closed the dance hall of Marnia Rose, on Tilyou's Walk, and the Empire Hotel, on Thompson's Walk. These are the places the proprietors of which were convicted last week of violation of the excise law, and action will be begun by State Excise Commissioner Lyman to revoke their licenses. Until such time policemen will be stationed at both places to see that they do not do business.

The stand taken by the police has struck terror into the hearts of the dive keepers, and last night but few places could be found in operation. The first arrest ever made on the island under the Collins barber law, which provides that all barbers' shops shall close at 1 o'clock, was made yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of Dr. Russell of the State Law and Order Society. Salvator Waita, whose shop, on Fifteenth Street, was found open at 5 o'clock, was locked up in the Twenty-fourth Street Police Station.

WISE ABANDONS HIS EFFORT.

Fails to Beat the Bicycle Record from New York to Washington.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Lieut. D. H. Wise, United States Army, was compelled to-day to abandon his attempt on the New York and Washington cycle record, owing to the condition of the roads near Baltimore, recent rains having made them almost impassable.

Lieut. Wise reached Baltimore at 4:20 A. M., being just eight hours and seven minutes behind the scheduled time. At Havre de Grace the rider was an hour and twenty minutes ahead of time, but on leaving that point he encountered a blinding rainstorm, which completely flooded the road.

The last seventeen miles were walked by Lieut. Wise, and for three miles he was compelled to carry his wheel. He had several bad falls, and reached Baltimore soaking wet, covered with mud, and badly bruised.

After a short rest at a hotel, the Lieutenant desired to continue to Washington, but was persuaded by friends to give it up. Lieut. Wise announced that he will try again in two weeks, starting next time from Washington, so as to get the benefit of good roads as he draws near the finish.

FAINTED IN THE SURF.

Young Woman Goes Into Water Alone and Narrowly Escapes.

Life Saver Louis Keitel, who is employed at Gru's Bathing Pavilion, at the foot of Henderson's Walk, Coney Island, saved a young woman named Lizzie McNeill from drowning yesterday afternoon.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Miss McNeill hired a man's bathing suit at the pavilion and went into the water alone. But few people were in the neighborhood on account of the rain, and Miss McNeill was scarcely noticed until she was far beyond the life lines, when a boy called out to Keitel that she was drowning.

Keitel swam out to the woman and found that she had fainted. He managed to keep her above water, in spite of the heavy surf, until a boat, manned by Policeman Grady, reached him. The woman was revived after much trouble. She refused to give her address.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Gold Watch on Piano Disappears and Is Found in a Barrel.

Mary Smith, seventy-two years old, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station last night charged with robbery. She was identified at the station house as Mary Smith, alias Balkmer Miller, No. 2,751 in the Rogues' Gallery. The old woman has been doing work for the family of Policeman Stewart of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who lives at 116 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Miss Mary Stewart, eighteen years old, went out last night to visit friends, leaving her gold watch on the piano. Mrs. Smith was in the house, and Mrs. Stewart saw her take something from the piano.

She sent her younger daughter to watch the old woman, who was leaving the house. The young girl saw Mrs. Smith go into a flat at 249 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and she called a policeman and had her arrested. The watch was found lying in a barrel in the flat. At the station house she admitted that she had served five years in prison. A large bag, such as shoplifters use, was found on her. She also had a double skirt. Mrs. Smith will be arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day.

Bellevue Young Woman Unidentified.

The authorities at Bellevue Hospital waited in vain yesterday for the arrival of the relatives of the missing Grace Stevenson of Boston. The young woman in the insane pavilion, whose name is on the hospital books as Edith L. Hooper, as she first gave it, but who afterward said that she was the lost Beacon Street heiress, is still a mystery. No one called to identify her during the day. A nurse at the pavilion, when asked if the patient had changed her statement, answered: "She's not responsible for what she says."

Old Friends and Partners Fight.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—John Adams, sixty years old, and Charles Broech, sixty-one years old, who grow and sell herbs and live together on the old Muller place at Fleetwood, quarreled to-day over money matters and fought with pitchforks and carving knives. Both were badly cut. Adams is in the hospital and Broech is under arrest. The old men have lived together for many years, and this is said to be their first quarrel.

Caught by a Folding Bed.

Mrs. William Gallagher of 236 West Fifty-seventh Street was rudely awakened early yesterday morning by the folding bed going wrong. It shut up and caught her in its embrace. She managed to get her head out all right and scream for help. Dr. Burr of 361 West Fifty-eighth Street was called in to quiet Mrs. Gallagher's nerves, and after some time he succeeded. She wants to sell all her folding beds.

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

Joseph Ladue of Plattsburg, N. Y., on the Wealth That Is Being Discovered.

ISSUES A TIMELY WARNING

Only Enough Provisions to Accommodate the Miners Already There—Advises People to Wait Till Spring—Costs of Outfit and Journey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—Joseph Ladue, the owner of the town site of Dawson City, Alaska, the nearest town to the Klondike section, started last night for his home, in Plattsburg, N. Y. Besides owning the township of Dawson, where land is already selling for $5,000 a lot, Mr. Ladue brought with him enough gold dust to keep him in comfort for some time to come. Mr. Ladue said that there was no doubt of the richness of the gold diggings in the Klondike region. He thinks there is enough gold in the ground to keep all the miners who can work busy for the next twenty years. Mr. Ladue, however, issues a timely warning to the thousands who are preparing to rush to the gold fields this year. He says:

"There are at present about 3,500 people in the country, and that number is about all that can be accommodated this Winter. Provisions are high, as it costs 10 to 15 cents a pound to land goods at Dawson City, and it is impossible to get more provisions in this year than will supply the present population. If miners rush up there this Summer, unless they take with them their own supplies, they will suffer great hardships. I advise every one going up to take supplies sufficient to last at least eighteen months. The fare to Dawson City from San Francisco is $150, and it will cost at least $500 to transport supplies for one man. The steamer Excelsior will leave here for Alaska on July 28, and already all her passenger accommodations are engaged.

"This will be her last trip this year. The Excelsior goes to St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon, and passengers and freight are transferred to a river steamer and carried 2,000 miles to Dawson City. Overland the route is about 600 miles from Juneau, and the majority of the miners who are rushing to this El Dorado will go that way. The cold weather begins about the middle of September and lasts until May. The passengers on the Excelsior will reach Dawson City about Sept. 1 and will have to do their prospecting in the snow."

Mr. Ladue advises people to wait until next Spring before going up, as the facilities for carrying them will be greatly improved then.

TALKS WITH THE MINERS.

Clarence Berry Found a "Length" Worth $10,000—Advice to "Tenderfeet"—Necessary Outfits.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 18.—Among the miners who arrived on the Portland from the Klondike gold fields were Clarence Berry and his wife. Accounts of his phenomenal success have already been published. To-day he said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Yes, it is true that ten months ago I was a poor miner, cast down and discouraged with three years' unrewarded prospecting. To-day my wife and I are returning to San Francisco with over $130,000 worth of gold in our possession, most of it in nuggets. As has been said, the richest "length" taken out of my claim is worth $10,000. A nugget I took out weighed thirteen ounces, and is worth about $231. I have known men to take out $1,000 a day in small nuggets from a drift claim. Of course, the gold was found in pockets, and those finds, you can rest assured, were very scarce.

"I would not advise a man to take in an outfit that would cost less than $500. He must expect to be disappointed, and the chances are that he may prospect for years without finding a paying claim, and again he may be lucky enough to strike it at once. The country is wild, rough, and full of hardships for those unused to the rigors of arctic Winters. If a man makes a fortune, he is liable to earn it by severe hardship and suffering. But then grit, perseverance, and pluck will probably reward the hard worker with a comfortable income for life."

Inspector Strickland of the Canadian mounted police is on the way to Ottawa on official business. His statements were guarded and conservative. He said there were only two mining districts in what is known as the Klondike section, and they are called the Hunter and the Bonanza. He added "When I left Dawson City a month ago there were about 800 claims staked out and there were between 2,000 and 3,000 people in there. We can safely say that there was about $1,500,000 in gold mined last Winter.

"The wages in the mines were $15 a day; the sawmill paid laborers $10 a day. The claims now staked out will afford employment for about 5,000 men. I believe if a man is strong, healthy, and wants to work he can find employment at good wages. Several men worked on an interest, or what is termed a lay, and during the Winter realized from $5,000 to $10,000 each. The mines are from 35 to 100 miles from the Alaska boundary."

Frank Keller of Los Angeles is on board of the Portland with $35,000. He went last year, mined during the Winter, and last month sold his claim for that sum.

Briefly, such is the story of nearly every miner on board. They all have gold. They attribute their success to "lucky strikes," and over that thousands of people will rush to the Yukon Valley in the next year or two, and, after enduring great hardships and privations, will probably return, broken in health and finances.

All of the miners lay great stress on the necessity of laying in plenty of supplies, and say that the proper outfit will cost about $500 for each man, and that it is advisable to purchase clothing in Seattle.

Hanged Himself in His Bathroom.

John Callahan, fifty years old, a gardener, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a hook on the wall of the bathroom in his flat on the top floor of the five-story tenement at 1,817 Madison Avenue. Callahan had been despondent for several months on account of ill health and lack of employment, and his wife has watched him closely, fearing some such attempt at suicide. He went into the bathroom at 6:30 o'clock, and an hour later he was found hanging to a hook near the ceiling. He had attached the rope, and then deliberately stepped off the edge of the bath tub.

Rescued from the East River.

John Murphy and Frank Noonan of 335 East Third Street narrowly escaped drowning in East River yesterday afternoon through the capsizing of a boat in which they were rowing. The men hired the boat at the foot of East Fifth Street. They were not experienced oarsmen, and the strong tide carried them as far as Corlears Street. Here one man lost his oar, and in his effort to regain it, capsized the boat. Both men were swept away from the boat. Their cries for help were responded to by the members of the New York Life Saving Crew, which has a station at the foot of Corlears Street. The men were completely exhausted when rescued, and had to be dragged into the life boat.

A Girl Insane from Sunstroke.

Catherine Garley, twenty-one years old, of 233 West Sixty-sixth Street, a domestic who had been living with a family until a week ago, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night insane. The girl is said to have suffered a sunstroke a month ago. Since that time she has been acting queerly. Yesterday she was seized with a sudden fit. She began to walk up and down the floor, tearing her hair and screaming. The family physician was called in and at once pronounced her insane. He took her to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where she was sent to Bellevue.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE WILD BRONCO CAUGHT

Bicycle Policeman Connelly Follows in Hot Pursuit for Hours, but It Easily Escapes.

PONY BREAKFASTS AT SUNRISE

While Officer McNulty Philosophizes on the Actions of a Flock of Sheep the Westerner Arises and Is Readily Captured.

It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Bicycle Policeman Connelly dismounted at the Arsenal in Central Park, removed a string of beads from his brow with the right index finger, and reported to the Sergeant on duty that he had chased a bucking bronco for any distance ranging from one to a thousand miles.

"Where is he?" asked the Sergeant.

"Where is who?" queried Connelly.

"Why, the horse, of course. Didn't you catch him?"

The bicycle cop smiled. It was a sarcastic attempt on his part. Covered with dust, the chain and sprockets of his wheel hot from the friction of the chase, and then to be asked if he had caught the fleet-footed pony. Catch him! Shades of Zimmerman! it would take a quadruplet manned with cyclomaniacs of the double-century type to keep up with that horse show. Perhaps if the Park police furnished its men with high-geared '97-model lightning express trains there would be some chance of catching him, and so Connelly figured it in his mind as he retired.

When the bronco made his bow to the New York public at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street he seemed to have dropped from the clouds. Without the shred of a rope or a strap of leather upon him he cantered out into the open, sniffing the air of freedom and switching his tail in a festive, unconventional manner.

The Bronco Sees the Town.

The bronco plunged into the whirl of the town for all the fun that there was to be had from it. Galloping, pacing, trotting, cantering, and prancing, the animal saw the sights of Fifth Avenue clear down to Fifty-ninth Street. When the joy of his freedom became too great for him to bear there would be a display of bucking and kicking in which he would work it off.

How Bicycle Policeman Connelly chased the pony is already a matter of record. Through Central Park the clatter of hoofs was heard and during the night while policemen chased here and there in the darkness seeking places of safety. Before the alarm had been spread that the bronco had started in to paint the park red there were policemen hiding behind trees, expecting any moment to be gored to death by an escaped rhinoceros or devoured in one course by a hungry lion from the Zoo.

His Run Through the Park.

Down through green-arched lanes would sweep the light-limbed Westerner with the velocity of a Kansas cyclone during harvest time. Clickety-clack, clickety-clack, the hoofs smote the asphalt in the night. Over fences and benches, bounding over hedges and ditches, his eyes shining with the wild joy of freedom, his tail streaming out straight in the wind, flew the bronco.

An orderly was kept at the Arsenal 'phone all night receiving the invariable bit of information from every station within two miles that the bronco had just passed.

The Sabbath sun was beginning to touch the skies in the east with a soft shade of gray. Policemen, ventured from their retreats, and three fierce-looking men in flannel shirts, with lassos in their hands, were seen prowling around. The "cops" by instinct drew together, and, with the cowboys, began to seek the bronco.

Takes Refuge in Sheepfold.

At the north end of the Park Officer McNulty was gazing profoundly and philosophizing on the actions of a flock of sheep in the sheepfold. It was then 6 o'clock, and the sheep were blinking as if it was a great pity that another day had begun. Suddenly there was a strange sound from the fold. The bronco struggled to his feet from among the flock and began to eat his breakfast from the rich pasture. There was where McNulty did the honors. The bronco thought that all the policemen were asleep at that time of the morning and failed to keep his weather eye open. McNulty had him a prisoner by the mane in a jiffy.

Identification Established.

Then came the main body of the "cops" and the cowboys, and the bronco was identified as having been lately a citizen of Texas and brought with 300 others to New York by William Morrison to be sold near the Polo Grounds. The runaway Texan had been sold to Samuel Balco of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue and had made his escape on the previous afternoon. Bronco was hobbled and haltered, and Balco took him home, not knowing whether to enter him at Brighton for big stakes or to kill him and sell him to a soap factory.

STEAMBOAT NOT KIDNAPPED.

The Henry B. Bishop Did Not Belong to Lincoln Park Company.

The steamboat Henry B. Bishop, which formerly plied as a ferryboat between New York and Staten Island, arrived at New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, from Lincoln Park, near Camden, N. J. Her arrival gave rise to a story, published in a morning paper yesterday, to the effect that she belonged to the defunct Lincoln Park Company, and was in the hands of the Sheriff's men, when she was cut from her moorings and taken down the river against the protest of the officers who remained on board, till Chester was reached, when, being under the jurisdiction of another State, the crew put them ashore.

Engineer Mallon Steckles of the Bishops said yesterday that A. B. Storey of Keyport, N. J., was interested in the Lincoln Park property, and that two boats, the Georgiana and the Vibbard, belonged to his company. The Bishop belonged, however, to Mr. Storey, and was not involved in the judicial proceedings. Through some mistake a watchman named Robinson came aboard and was greatly surprised when the steamboat got under way. She stopped at Chester for repairs, and Mr. Stoney, Sr., who happened to be on board, and who got off at that place, paid Robinson's fare back to Camden. That was all there was to the story.

Rain at the State Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 18.—The Rev. J. H. Darlington, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, preached in the Young Men's Christian Association tent this morning. During the service prayer was offered for the family of Corp. J. J. McDonnell, and for the recovery of those who were still affected by the lightning which struck the tent last week and killed the Corporal. The day was dull in camp. It rained from midnight until noon. Guard mount was performed in undress uniform. Company I presented a sword to Capt. Barthman.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:45 A. M.—199 Avenue A; unknown; no damage.

11 A. M.—428 Sixth Avenue; A. E. Weingaten; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—236 Marion Street; S. Schilzi; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—133 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; P. Sanning; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—599 First Avenue; Charles Harris; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AKRON, Ohio, July 18.—The Academy of Music block, containing the Opera House, was almost entirely destroyed by fire today. The loss on the block, owned by Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland, is $25,000, that on the Opera House, $10,000, while smaller losses to offices and stores will aggregate another $10,000. Insurance on the block and Opera House will be about half the loss.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:45	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises.	10:12

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		M.	A. M.
S. Hook...	11:26	Gov. Isl'd..	12:00
H. Gate...			
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	11:34	Gov. Isl'd..	
H. Gate...			1:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	.....	.....
Sardinian Prince, Rio Janeiro and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santo Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Adriatic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamb'g	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Jason, Halifax	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Salerno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Dunstan, Pura, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 19.

Altai, Port Limon, July 12.
Circassia, Glasgow, July 8.
Dania, Shields, June 30.
Edwin, Gibraltar, July 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 14.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 14.
Mobile, London, July 8.
Orizaba, Havana, July 15.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, July 9.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 7.
Sutherland, St. Lucia, July 10.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 16.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 9.
Wooler, Rotterdam, July 1.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Hesperia, Gibraltar, July 5.
Holstein, Santa Martha, July

Wanamaker's

QUITE PECULIAR FOR MID-SUMMER

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF STATUARY AND FIGURES IN MARBLE AND BRONZE, CHINA DINNER SETS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CLOCKS, ASSORTED CHINA.

The lots contain about $30,000 in value.
Regular Prices upon the larger portion would be double.
Upon the remainder, Regular Prices would be half more.

A perfectly reasonable chance. A great importer—perhaps the greatest in the Country—proposes to move. The season is over. Far better that he should lose money on his samples, than move them. The conditions should evolve bargains—and they have.

No duplicates in the entire offering.

Everything will be ready at the opening of business this morning.

The Dinner Sets will be shown in the basement; the rest of the goods in the Main Aisle, Broadway, and in the Rotunda, first floor. They deserve the attention of the most fastidious and critical. Their cheapness will please the most frugal.

LIMOGES DINNER SETS
$22.50, was $35, 114 pieces, pink and gold decorations.
$25, was $45, 125 pieces, gold edges, 3 styles decorations.
$30, was $60, 114 pieces, blue and brown decorations.
$40, was $80, 102 pieces, green and gold decorations.
$50, was $100, 114 pieces, blue, pink and gold decorations.
$55, was $110, 112 pieces, green and gold decorations.
$65, was $125, 114 pieces, maroon and gold decorations.
$65, was $125, 124 pieces, green and gold decorations.

$12, Congress Sets, 113 pieces, two decorations.
$16, Dorothy Sets, 112 pieces, two decorations.
$28.50, Pouyat China Sets, 114 pieces, four decorations.

AUSTRIAN CHINA
Plates, cups and saucers, including after dinner size, beautiful floral decorations, 10c each.

FINE BRIC-A-BRAC
The best known art potteries of Europe are represented in this splendid collection—Dresden, Doulton, Worcester, Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Sevres, and many others. Regular prices in most cases, would be double; in some, a half more. 40c to $50.

The list is too long to print in full.
Worcester Vases, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 to $9.
Royal Bonn Vases, 75c, $1.10, $1.25, $2.50 to $21.
Teplitz Vases, 40c, $1.25, $2, to $25.

PARIS BRONZES
98 pieces, classical and fancy, no duplicates, $1.75 to $60. Regular prices would be double.

MARBLE STATUARY
108 pieces, Castelena and Carrara. Small figures, busts, satuettes, statues and groups—classical and fancy subjects—representing the work of Italy's best Sculptors. Prices $1.50 to $165. Regularly double.

FANCY CLOCKS
All sorts, from the tiny boudoir clock to the magnificent French Regulator.
Regular prices on all Metal Clocks would be double.
Regular prices on all Porcelain Clocks would be half more.
Boudoir Clocks, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Porcelain Clocks, $3.45, $4.75, $6.75, up to $32.
Onyx and Marble Clock Sets, $11.50 to $55.
Gilt Regulators, $13.50 to $36.50.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTED COTTON DRESS GOODS ARE VERY CHEAP

New designs in these dainty stuffs added daily.

First shown this morning—
10c Printed Corded Lawns, 5c.
12 1-2c Printed Dimities, new designs, 6 1-4c.
12 1-2c Lawns, handsome printings, 6c.
12 1-2c Printed Dimities, small designs, 7c.
25c Fine Sheer Printed Lawns, 7c.
25c import'd striped Organdie, black, 12 1-2c.

These still in good supply—
12 1-2c printed Dimities, 5c.
12 1-2c printed striped Organdies, 6c.
12 1-2c printed lace striped Lawns, 6c.
12 1-2c printed striped Grenadines, 6c.
15c printed lappet Lawns, 8c.
25c fine printed Dimities, 8c.

A group new to-day.
Embroidered French Batiste
50c, reduced from $1.25.
37 1-2c, reduced from 85c and 75c.
32 handsome designs, in one and two colored embroidery, on ecru grounds. Some have lace stripes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

STATUS OF THE TARIFF BILL

Republicans Hope to be Able to Make the Measure a Law Before the end of the Week.

SUNDAY SPENT IN HARD WORK

Statements of the Effect of Changes Made in Conference Being Prepared—Possible the House Debate May Begin This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The indications to-night are that the Tariff bill, as agreed to by the Republican conferrees yesterday, probably will have passed both houses of Congress and be a law at the end of the present week. Delays and complications now unanticipated might, however, prolong the final struggle.

The Republican conferrees have been working hard all day, consulting and arranging the details of the report which they now believe they will be able to submit to their Democratic colleagues to-morrow morning. The bulk of this work has fallen upon the shoulders of Senator Allison and Representative Dingley, who are preparing the statements of the effect of the changes made by the conferrees which will be submitted to their respective houses.

They have had a small army of clerks at work throughout the day in the room of the Senate Committee on Finance preparing the bill for the printer. If this task can be accomplished to-night so that the printed bill can be laid before the Democrats to-morrow morning, the debate will begin in the House to-morrow afternoon.

Attitude of Democrats.

It is not believed that there will be any disposition on the part of the Democratic members of the conference to delay the bill in full committee, but the Democrats have had no meeting to determine their course of action on this point.

Mr. Dingley expressed the opinion to-night that an hour would be sufficient time in which to explain the changes made by the conferrees to the minority colleagues on the committee. One or two of the Democrats to-night are inclined to insist upon a day for deliberation on the changes, but they, of course, realize that they are helpless if the majority desires to report the bill over their protest, and, inasmuch as the Republican leaders of the House decided to-day for deliberation on the changes, but they, of course, realize that they are helpless if the majority desires to report the bill over their protest, and, inasmuch as the Republican leaders of the House decided to-m...ht to give two full days for the discussion of the report in the House, they probably will acquiesce in the decision of the majority to make the report to-morrow.

All along the Republican leaders have been disposed to allow only one day for debate in the House, and, while they still believe one day would be sufficient, after discussing the question to-night, they have decided, more to disarm the points the minority would be sure to make, and the general criticism that the report was to be railroaded through the House, to give two full days for debate.

The report, of course, must be acted upon by the House before it is considered in the Senate. The Committee on Rules will meet to-morrow morning and prepare a rule which will bring a vote on the report before adjournment Tuesday. The rule will be presented and adopted as soon as the conferrees make their report, probably soon after noon to-morrow. The debate will immediately follow.

The South Carolina Dispensary bill will be used to consume time until the report is brought in. It is not believed that a single Republican vote in the House will be recorded against the report.

May Be a Fight in the Senate.

The programme in the Senate is indefinite, on account of the wide latitude allowed for debate and the absence of any parliamentary method of bringing the report to a vote. The Democratic Senators, it is safe to presume from their talk to-day, intend to assail the compromise on sugar to which the conferrees agreed, and to make a pretty stiff fight against the restoration to the dutiable list of cotton bagging, cotton ties, burlaps, &c., which they succeeded, with the aid of the Populists and one or two Republicans, in placing on the free list.

They also will make strong opposition to the restoration of white pine to the House rate of $2 per thousand.

Some of the Democratic Senators to-day discussed the possibility of defeating the report in the Senate on the presumption that they might be able to secure as many votes against the report as they did to place those articles on the free list. But no one imagines seriously that the report is in any danger in the Senate when it comes to a final vote. Moreover, the most prominent of the Democratic Senators freely express the opinion that the fight in the Senate, though it may be spirited, will be brief.

They believe a vote will be reached within three days in the Senate.

Report to be Considered as a Whole.

The parliamentary procedure on conference reports may have an important bearing on the course of this debate in the Senate. A question has arisen as to the parliamentary practice. It is the established procedure to consider conference reports as an entirety, so that no vote can be taken on a separate feature of the report. This report must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

This practice becomes important in view of the desire among those opposing the bill to secure separate votes on sugar, lumber, cotton ties, cotton bagging, and other items which have aroused exceptional interest. One of the conferrees, who is an authority on parliamentary procedure, said to-night:

"There can be no doubt that the conference report must be considered as an entirety. The rulings of Speaker Blaine, Speaker Carlisle, and others have placed that beyond controversy, and the same rule has been observed in the Senate. The only question before the House is: Shall the report be accepted or rejected as a whole?

"For that reason no motion relating to sugar, cotton ties, cotton bagging, or any other item of the report is in order. The vote will be taken on agreeing to the entire report, and it is only by defeating the report as a whole that it would be possible to reach any special item. Should the entire report be rejected then a motion would be in order to recommit the bill to the conference, with instructions on any particular subject. The strength of this report lies in its entirety."

Some of the opponents of the bill in the Senate held that a motion to recommit, with instructions as to separate items, would be in order before the vote is taken on accepting the report as an entirety, but the best parliamentarians in both branches say that the practice is well settled and that the vote must be taken first on the adoption or rejection of the report. If rejected, then any other motion would be in order.

It is learned to-day that there were some changes of verbiage in the sugar schedule not noted in the Associated Press report last night, and that the provision for the ratification of reciprocity treaties by the Senate was retained in the modified reciprocity clause. The report last night covered most of the changes upon the important provisions of the bill. Among the other things agreed to were the Senate rates on steel tubing and hollow billets used in the manufacture of bicycle frames. The rate on cotton bagging is seven-tenths of a cent.

GEN. FORSYTH'S PETITION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—As stated in the Washington correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 15, the petition of Gen. George A. Forsyth, United States Army, (retired,) praying the House to strike the sugar schedule out of the Tariff bill, contains a severe arraignment of the Sugar Trust.

Gen. Forsyth takes the ground that Congress in this session should not alter the present tariff on sugar. He says:

"The passage of said bill at this late day during the present session of Congress and its enactment into law will prevent the collection by the Government of the United States of many millions of dollars in duties that should have accrued to the Government in the natural course of trade, and the amount of money that will be so lost to the revenues of the Government will be taken from our people as the result of said bill becoming law, and go to enrich the American Sugar Refineries Company and their friends and other speculators in raw sugars, and, in the opinion of your petitioner, while your constituents are content to accept in good faith, and generally do acquiesce cheerfully in all laws that your honorable body may from time to time enact, that may be requisite to raise an adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the general Government, they certainly ought not, in order to supply themselves with one of the necessaries of life to be compelled by law to contribute vast sums of money to the stockholders of the American Sugar Refineries Company and other speculators in raw sugars, when only a comparative moiety, if any at all, of the immense amount of money that they will be compelled to pay during the next nine months, in case the bill becomes law, will ever reach the United States Treasury, while many millions of dollars of their hard-earned wages will be wrung from them under cover of said law by the Sugar Trust and its chosen friends."

Gen. Forsyth devotes considerable space to a history of the Sugar Trust and an estimate of the great profits its shareholders and managers have made in the last few years. He says the managers "are able, capable, and energetic business men, of fine administrative abilities, bold, totally unscrupulous, audacious, and outrageously avaricious."

"Furthermore," he says, "they have proved themselves shrewd and successful speculators, able manipulators of men, and most clever in their avoidance of conviction in their violation of and overriding of State laws, and very careful and secret in their lavish use of money to obtain their ends, so that to-day they are apparently satisfied that the practically unlimited wealth at their command will enable them to still successfully defeat investigation, defy law, and shape legislation in their own interests."

After a statement relating to the operations of the trust at the time of the making of the Wilson law, in which it is alleged the trust and its "inner circle" made enormous sums by anticipating the passage of a law such as they desired, the General goes on to say:

"It is an open secret that no sooner was the election of President McKinley assured and an extra session of Congress almost a certainty, and an increased tariff to provide for the actual expenses of the Government a necessity, than the Sugar Trust at once threw its buyers into every market in the world to purchase raw sugars and to ship and enter them at ports under the Wilson tariff in advance of the expected increase in duties, in the hope of being able for the second time to favorably influence Congress, again deplete the revenue, and once more despoil the people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives," the General says, in conclusion, "your petitioner believes it is imperative in your own interest that you pause and reconsider this bill, for the people of the United States are not so in love with the Sugar Trust that they will tamely submit to your presenting said corporation with $16,000,000 of their money as a testimonial of your appreciation and esteem of its workings, especially when said money will be wrung from them under cover of law, and not one dollar of this immense sum of which they will be despoiled by the Sugar Trust will ever reach the Treasury of the United States.

"Striking this sugar schedule from the Tariff bill at this time will not injure the tariff revenue of the United States in comparative the slightest degree prior to the reassembling of the Congress next December. And your petitioner believes there is ability enough in your body to frame a new schedule that will collect all the revenue that may legally accrue to the Government under it, and that you will be able to show yourselves capable of coping with this arrogant aggregation of capital, prevent its taking advantage of the people, and compel it to respect the laws of our country."

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

DINNER FOR MR. WOODFORD.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and Señora de Lome entertained at dinner to-night Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, and Mrs. and Miss Woodford.

The guests invited to meet them were Assistant Secretaries Day and Adee of the State Department, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Thyrso, Señor Rengifo, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. Rengifo; Dr. Merou, the Argentine Minister; Miss Drain, Señor Soler, First Secretary; Señor Galarza, Third Secretary, and Señor Almeido, Attaché, respectively, of the Spanish Legation.

FOR REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Thorvald Solberg of Boston has been appointed Register of Copyrights. Librarian John Russell Young informed him of his selection on Saturday, and to-day Mr. Solberg telegraphed his acceptance, and said that he would take charge of the department on Tuesday morning. There were a large number of applications for this position, which, next to that of the Chief Assistant Librarian, is the most important place on the staff of the new library.

Mr. Solberg is a native American citizen. He was born in Wisconsin, in 1852. For thirteen years he was employed in the Congressional Library, and eight years since was picked out by the Boston Book Company as the best man in the country to take charge of one of its most important departments. Letters and telegrams were sent by the Authors' Copyright League, The Century Company, Harper Brothers, D. Appleton & Co., and other leading publishing houses, strongly urging Mr. Solberg's appointment.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Advantages and Possible Treatment of Riverside Drive with an Arch at One Hundred and Sixth St.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on the "Soldiers and Sailors' Monument" suggests a site on such admirable grounds that I began to wonder if I had been smoking unawares with one of your editorial writers in the shadow of Gen Grant's tomb. As an old soldier, not knowing until yesterday that a soldiers and sailors' monument was looking for a site, I had nevertheless been considering the subject of a monumental treatment for the great road suggested by the presence of the Grant Tomb with the deliberation, perhaps, of a writer more used to the ways of magazines than newspapers.

Late yesterday afternoon I wheeled twice over the entire length of the drive with a view to selecting what I thought was the best site for the monument and at the same time subordinating my selection to the larger idea of making the Riverside Drive the avenue of the military and naval heroes of the Republic, as THE TIMES has been the first to suggest.

I looked carefully over the ground at Seventy-second Street, without, I confess, regarding the proposed arch as necessarily the "counterparting monument," and thought it objectionable for two reasons. First, because the site is comparatively low and approached by no suitable vista from the south, and second, because the avenue itself below Eighty-eighth Street is unsuited for monumental treatment except in a small way and with the stiffness of an Italian garden.

At One Hundred and Sixth Street, however, I found the highest point of that high level, or plateau, along which the great avenue approaches the tomb for a half mile before dipping down at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to climb the last hill. A great arch might be located here spanning one or more of the five parallel roadways and showing in perspective along One Hundred and Sixth Street, which does not cross the avenue, but terminates in a broad stone stairway. The archway at this point would occupy a commanding outlook above the river and dominate the approach to the tomb at a distance of three-quarters of a mile away, and bearing to that goal an intermediary instead of a counterparting relation.

Owing to the lack of distance at Seventy-second Street over which to see properly an imposing architectural work like a monumental arch, that beginning of the "avenue of military and naval heroes" might be modestly indicated by two bronze pillars surmounted by the eagles of the Republic, to the end that the monumental idea might be left to disclose itself in crescendo.

It is certain that the great avenue will be used hereafter as the line of march of all great military processions, and, could the veterans themselves be consulted, is there any doubt that they would prefer to be able to march on patriotic occasions under the trophy erected by the city in their honor or having it occupy a remote and unmeaning place at the head of a fashionable drive?

As the years go by the old soldiers will be less able to walk long distances, and the time will shortly come when their posts will be formed far up toward the right of the line, and, if the distance be not too great, they may still be able to the last to march proudly under their own arch and dip their tattered flags before the tomb of their old commander.

Greater New York, as far as its parks and parkways are concerned, is on the threshold of an era of art. The control of the Sculpture Society is so securely established that we are not in danger of the erection of such inferior works as mar some of the circles in Washington (and some of the open places in New York) or the appearance of such a mixture of the good and the grotesque as is now scattered over the hills of Gettysburg, and for the better guidance of the art idea the power of the Sculpture Society might wisely be extended to the inception as well as the acceptance of works within its province.

The winding course of the stately avenue, with its many hills and knolls and great, sloping lawns, will lend itself to monumental treatment on a great scale, which should be so farreaching in its scope as never to be quite complete as long as the Republic continues to produce heroes.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.
14 West Twelfth Street, New York, July 18, 1897.

PROVOCATION OF SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that it is asking too much to expect American newspapers to deal fairly and squarely with the Cuban question. Even those who try to be impartial oftentimes let their judgment be carried away by prejudice.

In your editorial, "The Japanese in Madrid," in to-day's issue, you say: "Our attitude toward Spain has been one of forbearance under great provocation."

Now, this is rich. Had you inverted the sentence and said that the attitude of Spain toward the United States has been one of commendable prudence and forbearance under great provocation you would have come nearer the truth. For if you review the causes and the incidents of the present insurrection in Cuba, which, as you well know, was concocted, planned, fostered, aided, and abetted in the United States; if you remember the violent, insolent, irritating tirades hurled by the United States at Spain, its people, and its institutions; if you look over the files of some of your contemporaries, with pages teeming with malicious lies and slanders and offensive articles and illustrations against Spain and the Spanish Army; if you bear in mind that the Cuban revolutionary Junta, which directs the revolt in Cuba, exists unmolested in New York, with branches in different cities; if you consider that the insurrection would have been put down long ago had it not been for the moral and material aid it has received from the United States, whence have departed the several filibustering expeditions that have landed in Cuba; you will not deny that Spain has had enough provocation, and that, notwithstanding the fiery temper that Spaniards are supposed to have, they have met with surprising calmness and forbearance.

You also lightly say in your editorial: "For the Spanish claim to Cuba is now practically a claim to be allowed to destroy Cuba, including American interests in Cuba and in connection with Cuba." Facts certainly do not bear out your assertion. What Spain claims is to restore peace and order in Cuba, and to this end she adopts the same means that the United States adopted thirty-six years ago to put down the rebellion.

You certainly must be aware of the fact that the Cuban rebels were the first to adopt the barbarous, atrocious expedient of burning everything they found in their path. The proclamations of Gomez directing his men to apply the torch relentlessly, and of Maceo, threatening to blow up passenger trains with dynamite, are historical facts. Peaceful men were unmercifully hanged by orders of Gomez and Maceo, simply because they would not join the rebel ranks. Why do you not raise your voice against these cruel methods?

When it is known that Cuba was progressing rapidly toward prosperity when this uncalled for rebellion broke out; when it is evident that the barbarous methods employed by the insurgents have caused the ruin and desolation of the island, where is the logic of your remark that "the Spanish claim is to destroy Cuba"?

It is curious to see the American press and some public men urging the Government to impress upon Spain the necessity of putting down the insurrection.

Inasmuch as the head of the insurrection is in New York, and the insurgents obtain their arms, and ammunition in the United States, would it not be more proper, more decent, and more in keeping with a spirit of justice and fair play to ask the insurgents to put a stop to their useless and devastating struggle? The Cuban revolutionary Junta is permitted to break the laws of this fair land by enlisting men, buying arms, organizing expeditions, issuing bonds, postage stamps and silver coins of a fraudulent republic, (for it does not exist,) and not a single voice in the land is raised to upbraid this constant violation of the law and of the treaties.

To prevent this is what National honor and fair dealing demand. While the United States harbor a group of agitators, conspirators, and revolutionists who plot openly against the integrity of a friendly nation—a nation to which this country from its birth owes a great debt of gratitude—a cause of irritation and friction will exist which will lay this Nation open to the accusation of not being honest in its international dealings.

As S. T. Wallis said in his book, "Spain, Her Institutions, Politics, and Public Men," alluding to the conduct of the United States on a similar occasion: "The obligation of nations to observe their treaties incontestably and obviously involves the duty of enacting laws which shall compel that observance, to the letter, on the part of their own citizens. When, therefore, a people who are peremptory in exacting the strictest performance of treaty stipulations from others set up the nature of their own institutions as a reason for their own inability to keep as strictly the faith which they have positively pledged, they have no right to marvel if their honesty be brought in question."

ARTURO CUYAS.

INTERESTS OF RACEGOERS

Liberal Purses Offered at Brighton Beach Have Not Resulted as Expected.

MANY ENTRIES ARE SCRATCHED

The Card of To-day's Races—Two Attractive Events, Worth $2,000 Each, Promised Later in the Week—A Race for the Gentlemen Jockeys.

Up to the time of the opening of the Brighton Beach race track last Monday owners of race horses in the vicinity of New York were complaining that the purses offered for overnight events were too small. They argued that with but three or four days' racing each week and six races a day the possibilities of earning enough to maintain their stables were insufficient. While the majority of the thinking patrons of the sport objected to that part of the complaint which dealt with the number of days' racing in a week, yet there were many who upheld the owners in their demands for more liberal purses.

The management of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, attentive as ever to the demands of the people who support racing associations, listened to the plea of the owners and hung up good-sized purses. This action, however, has not met with the appreciation on the part of owners which it was only fair to expect. The management, of course, expected that the increase in the size of the purses would bring together large fields, but this desired end has been the exception rather than the rule. During the early part of last week the stormy weather and the heavy track were, of course, responsible for some of the heavy scratching, but on the fine days it was noticeable that in a number of races owners scratched their horses when the fields were originally light.

A good instance of this was the sixth race Friday, when of the five entered Belleport, Hi Daddy, and Brandywine were taken out, and only Belmar and Bastion ran. The race was virtually a walkover for Belmar, as everybody conceded before the start, but the association was obliged to pay $500 for it nevertheless, and the spectators who paid to witness a horse race were allowed to watch a very tame gallop.

The association is in no way responsible for occurrences of this sort, but such races will not tend to create a healthy interest in racing. President W. A. Engeman and his associates have spent their money with a lavish hand to make matters pleasant for owners and the general public as well, and they feel that some appreciation by owners and trainers is due.

This week's racing at the race track by the sea will be the last until Aug. 9 begins another two weeks' meeting here. The card for to-day is an excellent one, well filled in each event, and should bring out some spirited racing.

The Entries for To-day.

The entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cash Day	114	Azure	104
Sun Up	114	Emotional	104
Discount	114	Thomas Cat	102
Savarin	108	Burlesque	102
Rifle	108	Mohawk Prince	99

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Sister Corona	110	Jilted	102
Abundant	109	Our Breezy	102
Syrinx	109	Belle of Holmdel	102
Fleeting Gold	107	Grey Belle	102
Amelia D	105	May Roselle	102
May Frances	104	Peggy R	102
Pink Chambray	104	Zella	97
Medrica	104	Mrs. Reeves	97

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubicon	115	Halton	108
Double Quick	113	Bastion	98
Leonawell	111	Fireside	90

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Flying Dutchman	126	Tom Cromwell	102
Belmar	124	Lobengula	100
Sir Walter	120	Lincoln II	99
Peep o' Day	118	Brandywine	95
Deerslayer	112	Nana H	94
Skate	110	Rey del Tierra	90
St. Lee	109	Manassas	85

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dacian	103	Glonoine	98
Boy Orator	102	Handpress	97
Michael Angelo	102	Lucid	97
Nosey	99	Julius Caesar	92

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters.

Three Forks	166	Sir Vassar	152
Baby Bill	158	Detective	140
Eli Kendig	156	Beaumont	135
Flushing	152		

Other Races Scheduled.

To-morrow the Ocean Wave Selling Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, should bring out a fair field. The Winged Foot Handicap of $2,000 should bring out on Thursday a good lot of two-year-olds, such as two-year-olds in the East are this year. Great Bend, Handball, Sanders, Blueaway, Hamburg, Blarney Stone, Varus, and Decanter are eligible, and if the best of these are not taken to Saratoga a good race should result.

Saturday's card is a brilliant one, for that will be decided the Venture Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs; the Cyclone Handicap, for three-year-olds, at the same distance, and the Cedarhurst Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, a companion stake to the Hempstead, which was run on the opening day of the meeting. The race is a mile, and was arranged with a view to bringing back into the racing of to-day the gentlemen riders, whose share in the sport was so popular some years ago. Only gentlemen riders, certified to by a hunt club recognized by the National Steeplechase Association or the National Hunt Association, may ride. Foxhall Keene, on Rubicon, won the Hempstead Stakes, and it is likely that he will have a mount in next Saturday's race, probably on Rubicon, who is eligible. If he should ride Rubicon and win, the association will give him a $250 cup.

FLEETWOOD PARK MEETING.

News of the Trotters—Lapine Park Track Record Broken.

It is finally settled that Fleetwood Park will be the scene of a three days' trotting meeting, beginning on Wednesday, with purses of $300 for 2:50, 2:24, and 2:18 classes, trotting, and 2:40, 2:12, and 2:19 classes, pacing. Entries close with L. A. Burke, Secretary, to-day.

According to reports, the three two-year-olds which are entered in the $7,500 stake, to be trotted at Goshen during the Orange County Circuit, the last week in August, are all doing well in their work. From Montana comes word that Marcus Daly's representative, Limerick, has trotted in 2:31, with lots up his sleeve, while Ryerson, trainer for E. H. Harriman, has stated that he is perfectly satisfied with the work of Elsie S., by Stamboul, and Trainer Titer has driven J. Malcom Forbes's filly Nowaday, by Lookaway, a mile in 2:25, last half in 1:10, and a quarter in 0:33¼.

Up to last Thursday the track record of Lapine Park, Montreal, was 2:12½, but on that day both of the Tewksbury representatives took good big slices from the record. Ed Bowne drove Robert J. a mile in 2:09½, and then sent John R. Gentry around the ring in 2:08½. The track was reported to be in bad condition. The horses were then shipped to Detroit, where they exhibit to-day.

That Lewis G. Tewksbury is partial to pacers, and chestnuts at that, was further evidenced on Saturday, when there arrived at the Rockingham Stable the chestnut gelding Clint Kiff, 2:15, by Bald Hornet. He is a half brother to Paul, and resembles that gelding very much. They will be driven on the road together.

Old Dominion's New Steamship.

The new steamship Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line, named after the Virginia town, arrived here yesterday from the builders' yard at Chester, Penn. She measures 3,100 tons, being 322 feet long, 42 feet beam and 27 feet depth. Her engines are of the triple-expansion condensed type, and she has four main boilers, built for a working pressure of 190 pounds. The propellers are of steel made in one casting. She is expected to develop a speed of sixteen knots. Her upper and between decks are of steel. She has all of the latest safety appliances and her cabins are handsomely finished and furnished. She is rigged with two pole masts. She will carry 120 first-cabin passengers and the usual arrangements are made for steerage. She will make her first trip to Norfolk on Thursday.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Four League Games Played, Which Were Won by Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	48	20	.706
Cincinnati	45	21	.685
Baltimore	41	23	.641
New York	40	28	.588
Cleveland	39	30	.566
Philadelphia	34	29	.496
Pittsburg	31	37	.456
Brooklyn	31	39	.443
Chicago	31	41	.431
Louisville	30	40	.428
Washington	26	41	.385
St. Louis	15	55	.214

Games To-day.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Baltimore at Cleveland.
Washington at Louisville.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis.

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 7.
Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 7.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The Louisvilles to-day won in the game with the St. Louis club.

Louisville	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	..	—10
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 11; St. Louis, 13. Batteries—Louisville, Wilson, and Cunningham; St. Louis, Murphy and Donohue. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Colts took the last game of the series by better hitting, Hoffer's wildness and Baltimore's only error, a wide throw by Clark. Griffin pitched a steady game, but was off in fielding, muffing a thrown ball and making a low throw that netted three bases. Connor's batting was a feature.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	—6
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Donohue and Griffith; Baltimore, Clark and Hoffer. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The game to-day between the Senators and the Reds ran through ten innings. In the tenth inning Umpire O'Day ordered Capt. Brown off the field for questioning a decision at first base.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Washington, 6. Batteries—Cincinnati, Pietz and Breitenstein; Washington, Farrell and Mercer. Errors—Washington, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Dark clouds and thunder, which threatened rain throughout the afternoon, kept the attendance at the second Sunday game down to 8,000. Powell's great pitching won easily for Cleveland, while the brilliant fielding of both sides was another feature.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 5. Batteries—Cleveland, Zimmer and Powell; Brooklyn, Grim and Dunn. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Emslie.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 16; Toronto, 3.
At Newark—Newark, 5; Norfolk, 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

Montreal Succeeds Rochester in Pennant Fight.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern League held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of President P. T. Powers, in the St. Paul Building, and formally transferred the Rochester franchise to Montreal. Those present at the session were President Powers, James Franklin, Buffalo; E. F. Bogert, Wilkesbarre; W. H. Draper, Providence, of the board, and Charles Englert, Jr., representing Rochester, and W. H. Rowe, who looked after the interests of Montreal.

The Montreal Club will take the standing in the pennant struggle occupied by Rochester, and will complete the schedule of that city without any changes in dates. The Montreal management also agreed to pay all extra railroad expenses incurred by the change. Two grounds are being fitted up in Montreal, one for week-day games, and the other for use on Sundays. The opening game there will take place next Friday, and Messrs. Powers, Draper, and Bogert will be present. Wilkesbarre will be the visiting club. It is expected that Montreal will prove an excellent city for the league.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN UMPIRE.

The ex-Pugilist Presides Over a Ball Game at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.—The Hartford Club of the Atlantic League against the Pawtuckets of the New England League, with the ex-champion pugilist, John L. Sullivan, presiding over the destinies of the contest, was the attraction at Crescent Park this afternoon, and the combination drew nearly 2,000 people to the ball field.

The able way in which the "Big Fellow" conducted the game was a surprise to many, who expected that his umpiring would be burlesque. Once or twice he slipped up on balls and strikes, but he clearly proved that his eye was as good as the average umpire's.

That he was up on some of the finer points was demonstrated in the eighth inning, when, with a man on first and second and one out, News struck out, the third strike being a wild pitch. News easily reached first, but he was promptly declared out. The score was: Pawtucket, 12; Hartford, 2.

METROPOLITAN CRICKET CUP.

Trophy May Remain with New Jersey A. C.—Contest for Batting Prize Stubbornly Fought.

Local cricketers are still struggling for the Metropolitan Cup, the emblem of supremacy which will reward the winner of the championship series of games of the Metropolitan League. The cup is now in possession of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and the indications are that it will remain with that enterprising organization for another year.

The contest for the batting prize is being stubbornly fought. J. F. Curran is again in first place, and he has now so long a lead that it will be very difficult to overhaul him.

The following are the records to date:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C.	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan	5	2	2	1	.500
Staten Island	5	2	2	1	.500
New York	5	0	4	1	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson	6	4	0	2	1.000
Brooklyn	7	5	1	1	.833
New Jersey A. C.	6	4	1	1	.800
Kearny	6	3	3	0	.500
Kings County	6	2	4	0	.333
Columbia	6	2	4	0	.333
Manhattan	7	2	5	0	.285
St. George's	6	1	5	0	.166

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most In-nings.	Runs.	Aver-age.
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C.	3	2	*96	165	165.00
H. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	4	1	*126	172	57.33
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	4	1	88	117	39.00
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	5	2	*37	102	34.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	4	1	*70	76	25.33
J. Adam, Manhattan	3	0	52	73	24.33
C. P. Hur

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One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematographe—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TARIFF DICKER.

The basis of the arrangement between the Republican conferrees of House and Senate seems to have been this: The House gave in on all points on which votes had been secured in the Senate which it was probable could not be held if these points were surrendered. The Senate yielded to the House on nearly everything else except sugar. On sugar a new schedule was cooked up which gives the House an appearance of victory and gives the Sugar Trust little, if anything, less than was given to it by the Senate.

As the bill now stands several things are to be noted:

1. There is not left the shadow of a pretense of revenue-producing taxation, such as Mr. ALDRICH justly insisted was absolutely necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

2. The deficiency in revenue has been augmented by the very high rates and the tedious delay, stimulating imports and tending to the demoralization of all business calculations.

3. The scope as well as the number of purely protectionist taxes has been largely added to as compared with the McKinley bill, and while the farmer is deluded with the notion of protection, the real favors go to the big Trusts in larger ratio than ever before.

Exactly what the Sugar Trust gets it is impossible to say until the conference bill is printed in full. The paragraph given out is obscure, but it is clear that it increases the rapidity with which the tax rises with every degree of saccharine strength. In the House and Senate bills, this, starting at 75°, with 1 cent per pound, was 3-100 cent for each degree. According to the report of the conference bill, it starts at 75° with .95 cent, and increases at the rate of 35-1000 for each degree. The rate of increase is from 3 cents to 3½ cents per 100 pounds, equivalent to 16 2-3 per cent. It is stated by experts that the advantage thus given practically offsets the decrease in the avowed protection in the differential rate.

The dicker by the Republican conferrees has made the bill distinctly worse as to everything but sugar. If this turns out to be as bad as ever, the conferrees cannot be proud of their work.

PROSPERITY ONCE MORE.

In the opinion of some experienced observers "good times" have already come. They are close at hand, say others, but all the financial doctors agree that we are getting cured of our long-standing complaint, want of confidence. Good news and a hopeful spirit are the dominant factors in the present situation.

The Tariff bill, although it is an iniquitous measure and a serious obstacle to our healthy industrial development, is so nearly out of the way that it has ceased to affect business. That is good news of the first importance. There is not only a large advance in the price of wheat, but our own crop is discovered to be larger by many millions of bushels than the earlier reports had represented it to be, and this happens to be a year of scarcity in other wheat-producing countries. The world's visible supply is at about the lowest recorded figures. The excellent wheat prospect has an influence upon the business and commerce of the country not easily overestimated.

THE TIMES has already called attention to the improved condition of the Western farmers as exhibited in reports of large amounts of mortgages paid off. This is the result of the good crops of the past two years. A good crop sold on a rising market this year will leave spare cash for purchases that have been long put off on account of hard times, so that general consumption is likely to be very largely increased this Fall. Railroad earnings already give an unmistakable proof of reviving business.

A more active use of capital will be the definite and sure sign that the long series of lean years is at an end and that the years of plenty have come. When the demands of business begin to draw down the surplus reserves of the banks, when the money rate begins to advance and funds now held in "gilt-edged" securities yielding a low rate of interest are turned into business channels under the temptation of larger returns, then the most skeptical will be forced to admit that good times have really come. It is the general feeling that that day is not far off.

Fortunately, there will be no lack of capital for the coming expansion of business. The New York banks hold $46,000,000 of surplus reserve. There is another feature of the financial situation not revealed in any reports, but known to exist, which gives striking evidence of the increase of our National resources. We have always been a great borrower of European capital. We still are a borrower, but it is well understood that during the past four years our securities have come back to us in a full and pretty steady stream, while the outflow of new securities has been meagre and intermittent. We owe Europe less money to-day than for a long time past. One inference from this is that we are gradually becoming a capitalist Nation ourselves. We do not yet seek foreign investments. We do not need to seek them, for there are few places on earth where the gains of capital are great enough to attract the money from the United States. As we grow richer we shall be able to a greater and greater extent to "finance" our own undertakings without appealing to the bankers of London, Amsterdam, and Berlin. The point when American capital will begin to flow out to other countries, however, must still be distant. We shall for many years continue to furnish opportunities for the profitable investment of more capital than we can command.

GOLD.

Some years may elapse before the auriferous gravel beds of the Klondike region, rich as they are, will materially enlarge the world's annual output of gold. The stories which the returned miners tell thrill the country with the fascinating interest that always pertains to the first reports from a new El Dorado, but it will be observed that they bring back, all told, but $800,000 in gold. Perhaps not more than $5,000,000 was washed out of these placers during the past season. Alaska's annual product of gold has ranged below one-half this figure, so that the new yield—which, though it comes from British territory, will probably be credited to Alaska—will increase her importance in the statistics of gold production without, however, bringing her into rivalry with California or Colorado.

The conditions of mining in the whole Yukon region are terribly severe. The season of warm weather is short, and the gravel, except at the surface, is frozen the year round. The journey to the Klondike is long and trying, and food and supplies cost more than at any other place in the civilized world. All these things make against any rapid exhaustion of the field, but history shows that man will dare and do everything to get at and work a gold mine. There is said to be room for 5,000 more miners in the bottoms of the Klondike and its tributary creeks. With that number at work, the yearly output will assume proportions of great importance. If they were as successful as the miners who have just returned to San Francisco, the yield would surpass anything in the world's history.

Every great discovery of gold is a blow at bimetallism and a nail in the coffin of the silver standard. It disproves the silver men's argument that the world's supply of gold is exhausted and disposes of the prophecy that there will soon be too little gold for the growing business of the world. The figures of gold production in the United States are interesting. We take from the report of our mineral products, just issued by the Director of the Geological Survey, the figures of the gold yield for the calendar years from 1887 to 1896:

1887	$33,000,000	1892	$33,000,000
1888	33,175,000	1893	35,950,000
1889	32,886,744	1894	39,500,000
1890	32,845,000	1895	46,610,000
1891	33,175,000	1896	51,500,000

The increase of nearly twenty millions in the five years is notable; and the Klondike contribution, together with recent indications of a large increase in the production of Colorado, gives promise of still higher figures. The average annual output of the gold mines of the world for the fourteen years from 1873 to 1886 inclusive was $103,796,200. In the next eight years, beginning with 1887, the average output rose to $134,129,675, an increase of over $30,000,000 a year. Even without the important contribution of the Witwatersrandt mines in South Africa the gold output would have shown an increase. In 1894 the world's output was $179,965,600. It is likely that the two-hundred-million-dollar mark will not long be the limit.

Before the German Silver Commission of 1894 Prof. SVESS expressed the opinion that the production of gold would increase during the next ten years because of the South African output, but would then cease to grow. No new Africa would be found, he predicted, the gold mines of the old and civilized countries had long ago been exhausted, and the time must soon come when there would be no more talk of the gold standard. The Klondike outburst is a striking illustration of the peril of prophesying about the contents of so big a ball as the earth and about man's ability to get out of it whatever there is in it. Neither arctic cold nor subterranean heats will check his pursuit, and after two thousand years of gold mining we are still too new at the business to say with confidence whether we have more than scratched the surface. They may find the great veins from which the grains and nuggets in the Klondike detritus have washed down. A hundred millions is not a high estimate of the amount to be got by the shovel and pan from the placers of that region, and SCHIEFFLIN, the old prospector, declared that there were inexhaustible stores of gold along the Yukon.

If the gold reefs of the Witwatersrandt district are 1,200 meters deep, as has been estimated, they contain $1,710,500,000 worth of the metal, and will not be exhausted for forty years. Then there is Brazil, where we know there is gold, and no systematic attempt at mining has ever been made, and the interior of Africa, Australasia, and our own mining States, where improved economic methods even now yield surprising results.

Prof. SVESS thought that in fifty years we shall see a definite falling off in gold production. Other mining authorities see reason to assert that a century may elapse before the output will fall below the average of the eighties. Prof. LEXIS, not sharing SVESS's bimetallist pessimism in regard to gold, taking into account the enormous increase in the world's stock of gold, amounting to ten billions of dollars in half a century at the present rate of production, declares that "there is nothing to prove that even in the distant future it will be less than the needs of the civilized world."

NOT A PUBLIC BUSINESS.

We have received from the editor of The New Orleans Times-Democrat a printed letter in which we are asked to consider the ownership and operation by the Federal Government of all the telegraph lines in the country, and if we approve the proposition, to lend our aid and advocacy to a Congressional measure for its accomplishment.

Two grounds of complaint against the present telegraph system of the country are set up by our New Orleans contemporary. One is that in all Louisiana and Mississippi "only half a dozen towns have their telegraph offices open after dark, and with these exceptions it is impossible to get any news after sunset."

We suppose the telegraph company closes its offices at sunset because it does not pay to keep them open after that hour. Would the editor of The New Orleans Times-Democrat have the people of the whole country taxed to keep Government telegraph offices open nights at a loss in order that he might get his news? That would be an unjust and improper use of the taxing power, the taxing of the many for the benefit of the few, of which we already have a great sufficiency of flagrant examples.

The second ground of complaint is that the present rates are too high. That may be true, but if they were lower under Government control it would undoubtedly be because the yearly deficit in the Telegraph Department was made up by taxation.

If the telegraph were of universal and primary necessity, if every citizen in the country had to use the telegraph as, for instance, he has to use water, the highways, and the Post Office—which is of well-nigh universal necessity—it would be a proper subject of Government control. There would be no injustice in taxing the citizen for the support of a telegraph system of which he personally and directly enjoyed the benefit. But the telegraph is not by any means a universal necessity. The very great majority never use it at all. It is an instrument of limited, not of general, use, and so is properly a private business affair. At any rate, it is not a business in which the United States Government ought to engage.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS.

The statement has been made, with considerable details of apparent evidence, that the reason why it is difficult to induce men to enlist in the navy is the discrimination shown in the infliction of punishments upon seamen and officers. Instances have been cited which seem to show that comparatively small offenses by seamen are severely punished, while more flagrant derelictions on the part of officers are dealt with much more leniently. If this were really the case it would certainly be an argument against enlistment, and such an argument, too, as would appeal with great force to the class of men from which seamen are drawn. It is probable that in some cases the punishment of men is oversevere, while, in other cases officers are not treated with sufficient disapproval. But in the majority of cases, even by the showing made in the instances cited, it seems as if the officers and the men both reap their just deserts.

The statement of the cases is a bald one, and does not take into account any of the extenuating circumstances adduced in favor of the accused officers before the courts-martial which tried them. Neither does it give due consideration to the conditions surrounding the service. For example, one of the cases quoted is that of a seaman who refused to obey an order, and who used obscene and abusive language to his superior. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge at the end of his term of confinement. Such a sentence looks extremely harsh, but outright insubordination strikes at the roots of naval discipline and must be put down with a very stern hand. A seaman guilty of it must be made an example of, and his punishment must not only be for his own correction, but must also serve as a deterrent.

In the case of an officer who is comparatively lightly punished, the character, education, and position of the culprit have to be considered. A punishment of any kind, even a mere conviction of guilt, means to an officer a humiliation, a degradation, a loss of caste, which the average seaman does not suffer. This is particularly the case when an officer is convicted of incompetency, of criminal negligence, of drunkenness while on duty, or dishonesty. The sailor who steals a bottle of whisky must be discharged from the service, because to retain him in it would make any other punishment foolish in the eyes of the men. An officer who is convicted of lying or of intoxication while on duty is a marked man, and has lost the respect and confidence of his associates. He is practically a ruined man.

Furthermore, the cases of Commander DENNIS MULLAN, Paymaster CORWINE, and Lieut. Col. NOYES go to show that sometimes the material punishment inflicted on officers is as heavy as the moral. Commander MULLAN, for drunkenness on duty, is reduced to the foot of the list and suspended for five years. That practically ends in disgrace his career as a naval officer. Paymaster CORWINE, for dishonesty, is dismissed from the service, and Lieut. Col. NOYES is refused promotion because he does not pay his debts. These men are much more seriously hurt than a sailor who is imprisoned or discharged.

THE SUN DOES SET.

One of our most esteemed Western contemporaries contains a long article on the greatness of this blessed land of ours. Among other statements is one designed to prove that England is not the only country which can boast that the sun never sets on her domains. Our contemporary remarks that we can make the same boast, because when it is 6 P. M. at Attu Island, the extreme point of the Aleutian group, it is 9:35 A. M. of the next day at Eastport, Me., and hence the sun does not set at Attu Island till after it has risen at Eastport. This would be really interesting if it were true; but it isn't.

The longitude of Eastport is 66 degrees 59 minutes west, that of Attu Island, figured as west for the sake of convenience, is 186 degrees 47 minutes 36 seconds. Discarding the seconds, Attu Island is 119 degrees 46 minutes, or 7 hours 59 minutes and 4 seconds, west of Eastport. When it is 9:35 A. M. at Eastport it is 7 hours and 59 minutes earlier at Attu Island, which would make it just 1:36 A. M., not 6. P. M., of the day before. The highest declination of the sun is 23 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds, and at that declination sunset reaches its latest hour. At that declination it sets at Attu Island at about 8:14 P. M. At the same declination it rises at Eastport at 4:19 A. M. When it is 4:19 A. M. at Eastport it is 7 hours and 59 minutes earlier at Attu Island, or 8:20 P. M. of the previous day.

It seems, therefore, that, allowing the sun to remain at its extreme declination for eight hours, it would nevertheless set at Attu Island six minutes before it rose at Eastport. Our esteemed contemporary will have to select Point Barrow and modify its remark to a declaration that at times the sun does not set on Uncle Sam's domain. In the early Summer it declines to set at all at Point Barrow, the extreme northerly limit of our possessions.

NEWPORT CLUB ETHICS.

There is trouble in Newport, R. I., because the Executive Committee of a social club, in pursuance of its frequently painful and ever-thankless duty, has requested a distinguished member to keep his hands out of the ice-water pitcher. The censured member has replied, in a spirit of anger, that he is subject to rush of blood to the head, and that when a fit seizes him he is obliged to grasp the nearest cool object, or the coolest near object, and place it upon his head in order to check the tendency to congestion. One night he was attacked in the club, and, not having then received the committee's cool letter, he took a piece of ice from the pitcher for the purpose above specified, which seems to be hygienic and excusable. But undoubtedly it would have been less offensive to club ethics if he had rung for an individual bowl of ice or had bribed the steward to let him thrust his head into the refrigerator. Or he might have applied to the committee for a special ice service, with bandages and a skilled attendant, whenever he visited the club. No gentleman who has ever served long on a club committee could be surprised by that or any other request from a member.

The offending and now offended member's idea seems to have been, however, that the ice-water pitcher was either purely ornamental in his club or else represented one of those survivals of ancient and archaic customs which some clubs cherish. Anyhow, he put his hand in the ice pitcher and took a piece of ice out of the water, and in so doing, it is understood, rendered the remainder of the ice and the water quite unfit for use.

Club law is full of intricacies, and its application to a particular case is frequently embarrassing. We do not just now recall a case which might serve well as a precedent in the settlement of this. There was, to be sure, that affair in the Terence McFuddy Dock Loungers' Association, some years ago, a study of the documents in which might help the Newport gentlemen. Certain members of that club cooled their beer bottles in the drinking-water urn and were in the habit of plunging their hands and arms into the water to take out the bottles when their thirst required slaking. Complaint was made, it may be recalled, by the one member of the club who habitually drank water; and the case got into the scandal-loving newspapers next day through the police court proceedings, in which the complaining member appeared as a badly dislocated and discolored witness against his assailants.

It will be seen that the cases are not exactly similar, though the question of club ethics involved appears to be the same. The Newport affair has made a stir in fashionable society. The injured member declared that if the committee did not apologize to him he would print the correspondence. He has done so; and the eager and curious multitude has thus obtained a pleasing glimpse of the amenities of club life in the Summer home of wealthy and exclusive society.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES.

Our markets have for the past few days attested the final triumph of the California fruit growers. Eastern skeptics who maintained for a long time that no good thing to eat could come out of the Pacific Nazareth have been driven from one position after another. They have been forced to admit successively that the oranges and the grapes and the cherries of California were good to eat. And they have retreated into their last fastness, the position that at all events the Californian fruit manufacturer could not produce peaches that had any flavor.

Now this citadel has also been carried. The peaches that were so much larger and handsomer than those of nature, but which were made of wood pulp, have not this season appeared at all. They have been replaced by peaches much smaller and less impressive to the eye, but most agreeable to the nostril and the palate. They smell like peaches, they taste like peaches. It is impossible longer to deny that they are peaches.

We congratulate the Californian growers upon the production of a fruit that is not easily distinguishable from the common product of Delaware and New Jersey. Thus far California has not sent us anything that rivals in flavor the choicer specimens and varieties of the Eastern orchards. It is very possible that that is in store for us. In the meantime the peaches we are now getting are undoubtedly fit to eat. It is noteworthy that the success has been attained at the cost of the pictorial quality of the fruit, for the California peaches of 1897 are by no means as handsome or overgrown as their predecessors, and are not to be easily distinguished from Eastern fruit by their appearance.

The Californian growers long ago mastered the difficulties of transportation and distribution in a manner very exemplary for Eastern growers. To "lay down" so very perishable a fruit as a peach in an edible condition across the continent from the place of its origin is a new triumph. The question arises if peaches can be carried across the continent, why can they not be carried across the ocean? That has heretofore been given up as impossible. It is doubtless a fact that nobody has ever eaten on one side of the Atlantic a fresh peach that was grown upon the other. It may be reserved for Californian enterprise and ingenuity to solve this problem also. Certainly the prize of success is very tempting. If Californian peaches, as good as those we are eating in New York, could be marketed in London, they would readily command from five to ten times the American price. After what the Californian growers have already accomplished, there is no reason why they should despair of attaining this crowning success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The New York Yacht Club has been seized once again with a wild desire to indulge in a kind of racing which it condemns with much vigor when foreigners suggest it as suitable for America's Cup contests. The club, incited by the offer of some handsome cups, purposes on its annual cruise to race from Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard, to a point near Rockland, Me. This course measures considerably more than 200 miles, and a large part of it—in fact, most of it—is on the open sea. What is to be gained by racing of that kind no one knows. Of course the club may desire to visit in a body Bar Harbor, which is to be its ultimate port of destination. But that could be done informally, and such a course would relieve every one from the strain of racing day and night, and that, too, at the end of a cruise which has been a succession of races. A race of over 200 miles does not prove anything. It makes the fleet liable to the detention of fog or heavy weather. In the first case, the winner will be victorious, perhaps, by good luck or skillful navigation, though his yacht may be confessedly slower than some of those defeated. In the case of heavy weather, the winner will probably be some big seagoing schooner, whose owner has a great hardihood in carrying sail and is willing to stay up all night with a hand at every halyard in order that he may drown out less weatherly craft and carry off a mug which he could never get in ordinary weather. However, if the New York Yacht Club chooses to indulge in vagaries, it is the club's own affair, though, perhaps, comment will do no harm.

—Something must be done to stop the discovery of antique Arabic manuscripts. It is asserted abroad that the accidental finding of an old manuscript conclusively proves that ARCHIMEDES knew all about the centre of gravity, and actually wrote treatises on it. This manuscript, so it is alleged, is an Arabic translation of an unknown work by HERO of Alexandria, and has been lying for two centuries, moldy and uncared for, in the library of Leyden, where it was left by a professor of mathematics named GOLINS. It was an Arabic manuscript that proved that the Holy Grail was the cup from which CHRIST drank on the way to the cross. One story is probably as true as the other.

—Signor MARCONI's contrivance for wireless telegraphy consists of an electrical machine on a stick with an electric wire wrapped around it. Electric vibrations are transmitted to another stick attached to a receiver. An electric hammer records the dots and dashes. Now, Mr. KIPLING, this is your chance to sing of "a wag, a stick, and a hank of wire."

—Bengal dyes used to be celebrated the world over. But it appears that they, like other crude domestic industries, cannot withstand the competition of the factory. A Bengalese formerly took his goods to be dyed by the native dyer, who alone knew the secrets of the process. Now he goes to a shop and buys the European dye powders, mixes them himself, and does his own dyeing. Thus is a fine old Indian industry ruined by English cheap labor.

PERSONAL.

—Is professionalism in athletics hereditary? Our good English brethren, who are so fond of saying pleasant things about us and wondering why we do not like it, but always scream "Yankee insolence" when we tell the the truth about themselves, are declaring that young TEN EYCK, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, is a professional. Now the only ground they have for this assertion is the fact that TEN EYCK's father and grandfather were professionals. The winner of the sculls is only a boy, and his career is well known. He is no more a professional than GUINNESS or GUY NICKALLS, unless being the son of a professional father makes him one. Perhaps the belief in class caste is so strong in England that some of our good brethren really think that does make the boy a professional. They will get little sympathy in this country. TEN EYCK won. If he was a professional he should not have been permitted to row. The Henley authorities allowed him to start, and thereby testified to the world at large that they regarded him as qualified to do so. This cry of professionalism after the victory is very weak indeed. There is nothing the matter with TEN EYCK, except that he is a plain American boy.

—M. BORYSKI, a medical student of Warsaw, has just obtained his diploma at the age of seventy-five. He began his studies at the age of twenty-one, but his funds ran out, and he took to tax collecting to earn a living. He was twenty years saving enough to resume his medical studies, and just then there was a Polish rising in which he was concerned, and he was sent to Siberia for life. In 1895 his sentence was remitted. He hurried back to Warsaw, recommenced his studies, and is now ready to practice. But it is not fair. People always wish an old doctor, and M. BORYSKI will be in demand from the start.

—Here is a story for an operetta librettist. The chief personages are a fierce Sioux brave named FIRST BORN, and his wife, APPEARING EARTH. They were married in 1890 at the Crow Creek Agency by an Indian Agent in a sombrero, a blue flannel shirt, and a pair of top boots. Bridal chorus of somnolescent braves and unattached squaws. Between the first and second acts a lapse of five years takes place. Then enters a beautiful young Sioux maiden, rejoicing in the truly romantic name of GOOD-NATURED FOOL BEAR. She has been at boarding school in the East, and has come West on her vacation. She has learned the flirtation tactics of the white squaws, and she practices them on FIRST BORN. The next thing APPEARING EARTH knows is that the flirtatious one has run away with her husband. Does the deserted squaw send her relatives after him with the rifle and the tomahawk? Not at all. She sets the Indian police after the eloping couple, has them arrested and put in jail. The relatives of Miss G. N. F. BEAR now come upon the scene and send the giddy little thing back to her school. A few months pass away. Miss BEAR returns home for good. Mr. FIRST BORN is on hand and promptly runs away with her again. This time the eloping couple are married by a Methodist minister. Now the audience will expect to see APPEARING EARTH go upon a little private and particular war path of her own and fill Miss G. N. F. BEAR ful of arrows or knife-holes. But she does nothing of the sort. She proves that she can be just as modern and civilized as her enemy. She brings a suit for divorce against her recreant lord. The chief witness is a brave named WILLIAM TRUTHTELLER, and Judge SMITH of South Dakota grants her an absolute divorce, with alimony in a lump sum of one broncho, one army overcoat, one horse pistol, three yellow dogs, and a tame prairie chicken. And all that happened in South Dakota, where truth can give fiction ten yards in a hundred.

—Mr. JOSEPH MARIE, who wrote to The Home Journal the letter about LAFAYETTE quoted in this place a few days ago, is one of the oldest and most respected Americans of French descent in this city. He was born here, lived in one house for forty years, and is known to every prominent person in the city. Though American by birth, he cherishes a deep love for France, and takes a French-American's honest delight in tracing the close ties that bind the two countries.

—The Societaires of the Comédie Française have a grievance against their manager, M. JULES CLARETIE. Each of them, including the manager, gets an income of about $8,000 a year, but the acting members are forbidden to appear on any other stage than that of the Théâtre Français. M. CLARETIE, however, makes substantial additions to his dividend by writing novels, articles, lectures, &c. The members of the company object to having their manager earn so much, so they have sent a formal communication on the subject to M. RAIMBAUD, Minister of Public Instruction, who, significantly enough, has the supervision of the National theatre.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. John A. Logan has entirely recovered from the hurts she received by falling in her Washington home a little while ago, and has gone to Chicago to witness the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Logan on Thursday.

* * *

Report comes from Missouri that the fruit crop of the State will reach a value of $20,000,000 this season, which will be more than the worth of the wheat crop of that State and Illinois, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure. Apples and peaches are the great staples.

* * *

President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, as well as President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, is to deliver an address at the installation of ex-Secretary William L. Wilson as President of Washington and Lee University. One or two others will also speak before the new President speaks his acceptance.

* * *

The National Sound-Money Democrats of Massachusetts are well organized, and they will hold a State Convention in September, at which they will, probably, put a full State ticket in nomination. They say there are many worthy men in the State willing to stand as candidates on a platform of sound currency on a gold basis and a tariff for revenue. The "regular" State Committee has surrendered completely to the silver element, led by George Fred Williams.

* * *

The camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Va., has explained satisfactorily to Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall the delay in electing him to honorary membership after his name was first proposed, and he has accepted the honor gratefully, but in a letter in which he bitterly refers to writers who are "either aliens to Virginia in honorable instincts and chivalrous bearing as well as by birth, and with no sympathy with the feelings of a Confederate soldier, or, if to 'the manor born,' so base as to place no value on a Confederate's record," and, prompted by malicious and sinister motives, were willing by innuendo to wound his feelings.

Mr. Astor and His Income.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert P. Porter says of Mr. W. W. Astor:

To all intents and purposes, he is an allen landlord. He draws his rents from the industry and enterprise of this community and spends the money in a foreign country.—Mail and Express, July 16.

Then there are a great many allen landlords. Mr. Astor has a right to spend his money wherever the use of it gives him the most satisfaction, and he has as much right, too, if it so pleases him, to become a British subject as Englishmen have to take out American naturalization papers, which they frequently do without injurious comment in their old or in their new homes. When they get to be full-fledged Americans, they are generally more blatant patriots than any who are native-born. For my own part, nothing would induce me as an American to become a subject of the Queen, although I honestly think that the freedom of trade that England enjoys, with the greater security of life and property that exists there with comparatively little political corruption, makes it, in these respects, at least, a more desirable country to live in than our own. As to the income that Mr. Astor possesses, it is derived mostly from real estate investments in New York. Nine-tenths of it or more are reinvested here. Now, our enterprising financiers are all anxious to "float" their railroad and other securities abroad. Why not, in the interest of patriotism, make it a condition of purchase that the interest shall be spent in the United States by those who, in company with Mr. Astor, are "allen landlords," for they draw their dividends "from the industry and enterprise of this community" in precisely the objectionable way that Mr. Astor draws his income?

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, July 17, 1897.

The Seamen's Bethel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue you speak of the work being done by the Port Society and one or two other similar organizations, but do not mention the Seamen's Bethel. This is an organization that was started about a year ago by some members of the Christian Endeavor Societies. They have rooms at 303 Hudson Street, and hold devotional meetings five nights in the week, while the remaining two are reserved for a social time for the men of the sea.

There is a Superintendent, who lives in the upper part of the mission house, and who visits many of the ocean steamers with cards of invitation as well as religious and secular papers. The funds for carrying on this work are raised by voluntary contribution from the individual Christian Endeavorers, and thus far (at the close of the first year) we are but slightly in debt. The last report of the Superintendent showed that over 550 seamen visited the rooms during April and May, which means they were not in the saloon all the time they were ashore.

X. Y. Z.

New York, July 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Fatal to Paternal Authority.

"Mr. Chubbs, your little boy doesn't obey you very well."

"No, he has never respected me since I tried to show him how to fly a kite."—Chicago Record.

Satisfactory Excuse.

"Well, little girl, what is it?"

"If you please, Sir, Mr. Slimmer will not be able to come down this morning. He's just got back from a two weeks' rest in the country, and he's all tired out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Thing Needed.

They had been discussing the advancement of science.

"I see it is claimed that they can get electricity direct from coal now," suggested the lawyer.

"That won't do us any good," returned the railroad manager. "If we could get coal direct from electricity now we wouldn't have to worry about the strike."—Chicago Post.

Frank.

"There's one thing, however, that I can't quite understand," said the Rev. Mr. Choker.

"What's that?" Mrs. Van Scadds inquired.

"Why, it is this: Every time I get back to my church after being away upon a vacation, the members of the congregation seem to be even better than they were before I left."

"Well," the thoughtless lady said, "I suppose it is only natural that the rest should benefit them, as well as you."—Cleveland Leader.

WHAT THE END SHALL BE.

From The Boston Transcript.

When another life is added
To the heaving turbid mass;
When another breath of being
Stains creation's tarnished glass;
When the first cry, weak and piteous,
Heralds long-enduring pain,
And a soul from non-existence
Springs, that ne'er can die again;
When the mother's passionate welcome
Sorrow-like bursts forth in tears,
And the sire's self-gratulation
Prophecies of future years—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When across the infant features
Trembles the faint dawn of mind;
When the heart looks from the windows
Of the eyes that were so blind;
When the incoherent murmurs
Syllable each swaddled thought,
To the fond ear of affection
With a boundless promise fraught;
Kindling great hopes for to-morrow,
From that dull, uncertain ray,
As by glimmering of the twilight
Is foreshown the perfect day—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the boy upon the threshold
Of his all-comprising home,
Puts aside the arm maternal
That unlocks him ere he roam;
When the canvas of his vessel
Flutters to the favoring gales,
Years of solitary exile
Hid behind its sunny sails;
When his pulses beat with ardor,
And his sinews stretch for toil,
And a hundred bold emprises
Lure him to that Eastern soil—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the youth beside the maiden
Looks into her credulous eyes;
When the heart upon the surface
Shines, too happy to be wise;
He by speeches less than gestures
Hinteth what her hopes expound,
Laying out the waste hereafter
Like enchanted garden-ground;
He may palter—so do many;
She may suffer—so must all;
Both may yet, world disappointed,
This lost hour of love recall—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the altar of religion
Greets the expectant bridal pair;
When the vow that lasts till dying
Vibrates on the sacred air;
When man's lavish protestations
Doubt of after change defy,
Comforting the frailer spirit
Bound his servitor for aye;
When beneath love's silvery moonbeams
Many rocks in shadow steep,
Undiscovered till possession
Show the dangers of the deep—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

Whatsoever is beginning
That is wrought by human skill,
Every daring emanation
Of the mind's ambitious will,
Every first impulse of passion,
Gush of love, or twinge of hate;
Every launch upon the waters,
Wide horizoned by our fate;
Every venture in the chances
Of life's sad, oft desperate, game
Whatsoever be our motive,
Whatsoever be our aim—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

POWERS WANT THEIR TERMS

Peace Conference Adjourned Until the Porte Accepts the Frontier Line.

THE SULTAN'S NEW DELEGATES

Ambassadors, However, Refuse to Treat with Any One but Tewfik Pasha—Turks Have Ten Thousand Troops Ready to Start for Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—At Saturday's sitting of the Peace Conference Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived late. He submitted to the conference a new frontier scheme, which was unacceptable to the powers, and the Ambassadors thereupon informed Tewfik that the conference would adjourn until he brought a written acceptance by his Government of the frontier line traced by the military attachés.

It was arranged that the Turkish Military Commission should meet the European military attachés at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at Tophane, but the Turks failed to keep the appointment.

The Ambassadors assembled at 10 o'clock, but, finding that Tewfik Pasha did not come, adjourned to the Austrian Embassy, where Tewfik presented himself at noon, with the excuse that the Sultan had detained him and the Military Commission at the Yilditz Kiosk. Tewfik explained that the Sultan had appointed Marshals Zekki Pasha and Saad-ed-Din Pasha as new military delegates to negotiate peace. The Ambassadors unanimously and positively declined to discuss the questions at issue with anybody except Tewfik Pasha.

Although the orders recently issued have been countermanded, 15,000 troops are still held in readiness to start for the Island of Crete, at the shortest notice.

DEATH OF BARON REVELSTOKE.

Edward Charles Baring, Senior Partner of the Firm of Baring Brothers, Bankers.

LONDON, July 18.—Edward Charles Baring, first Baron Revelstoke, senior partner of the firm of Baring Brothers, bankers, is dead.

Edward Charles Baring was a son of Henry Baring, brother of the first Lord Ashburton. He was born in 1828, and at a comparatively early age was admitted as a partner in the great banking house of Baring Brothers & Co., the members of which included some of the foremost financiers of the world. His uncle, Alexander Baring, the first Lord Ashburton, was one of the famous statesmen of the family, and in 1841 performed one of the most notable acts in his political career by negotiating, in conjunction with Mr. Webster, the treaty which adjusted the vexed question of the northeastern boundary between Canada and the United States and other disputes between this country and England. Young Edward Baring's tastes ran almost exclusively to finance, and his hand was felt in some of the most daring and gigantic operations that ever contributed to the fame of the house. He was made a Director in the Bank of England, and in 1885 was created a Baron, taking the Baronetcy of Revelstoke.

SCOTCH SUNDAY LAW BROKEN

Tourists Force a Landing at Dunoon to the Confusion of the Local Police.

GREENOCK, July 18.—A curious scene occurred to-day at Dunoon, a watering place seven and a half miles from this city. Great excitement has prevailed there for several weeks because of the authorities of the borough refusing to allow passengers to land there on Sunday.

To-day a pleasure steamer arrived there and found the pier closed and a guard of police stationed at the gates. The whole town turned out to watch the proceedings, it having been announced that a landing would be effected despite the prohibition of the authorities. The passengers landed, headed by a popular Scotch agitator named Hunter, amid the cheers of the populace. Hunter demanded that the gates be opened and, compliance with the demand being refused by the police, the passengers made a charge and ultimately smashed the gates and entered the town. The police were roughly handled by the steamer's passengers.

Thousands of the populace danced with delight over the outcome of the conflict and ran to Hunter to shake his hand, the people of the town being in favor of the admittance of tourists on all days.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Directors May Be Changed—Alfred de Rothschild a Candidate.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily News says it understands that the colonial office will suggest a complete change of the personnel of the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, with a view of having a board of experienced business men instead of an ornamental board.

It is believed, The News says, that Alfred de Rothschild will be one of the new Directors, this having been agreed upon at informal consultations between the Government and Mr. de Rothschild.

There is no question of the withdrawal of the charter of the company, which, however, may be modified to the extent of placing the administration of the country wholly in the hands of imperial officers.

ISABELLE OF ORLEANS MAY WED

Figaro Says She Is to be Betrothed to Prince Albert of Belgium.

PARIS, July 18.—The Figaro announces that Princess Isabelle of Orleans is shortly to be betrothed to Prince Albert of Belgium.

Princess Marie Isabelle is a daughter of the late Louis Philippe, Count of Paris. Her brother Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, is the head of the Bourbon-Orleans family; heir to the throne of France. She was born on May 7, 1878, at the Château d'Eu. Prince Albert Leopold is the son of Prince Ferdinand, whose brother is King Leopold II. of Belgium. He was born in Brussels April 8, 1875.

WON'T FIGHT LIEUT. PINI.

Prince Henri of Orleans Would Meet an Italian of His Own Rank.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says Prince Henri of Orleans declines to fight a duel with Lieut. Pini, one of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia, who was designated by the drawing of lots among his comrades to challenge the Prince.

Prince Henri, however, is willing to accept a challenge from an Italian officer of a rank corresponding to his own.

Earthquake Off Sicily.

ROME, July 18.—A violent earthquake occurred in the Island of Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily, on Saturday. The shock was followed by an active eruption of the volcano of Stromboli.

Funeral of Father Butler.

ROME, July 18.—The body of the Rev. Father Butler, Bishop-elect of Concordia, Kan., who died here on Friday last, was embalmed on Saturday and the funeral services were held to-day.

Welcome Rainfalls in India.

SIMLA, India, July 18.—There has been a satisfactory rainfall throughout the northwest provinces, and the authorities intend to reduce considerably the extent of the relief works.

A New Indian Loan.

CALCUTTA, July 18.—The issue of a new 3½ per cent. loan of 300 lakhs of rupees is announced.

AMERICA'S BELLICOSE WRATH.

Writer in The London Times Takes a Unique View of the Matter.

LONDON, July 19.—A letter appears in The Times this morning calling attention to the irony of the fact that all the bellicose wrath of America is devoted to the protection of a few astute English capitalists, who profit hugely from Government leases of the Pribilof Islands, while pelagic sealing is the only hope of American citizens living by marine industry on the Pacific slopes.

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES SAYS.

Comments on the International Seal Conference to Be Held.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times this morning, commenting editorially on the statement made on Saturday confirming the report that an international conference on the seal controversy will be held at Washington in the Autumn, says:

"It would ill become us to suffer resentment at the peculiar style of American diplomacy to affect our judgment of the real questions in dispute.

"If the American Government is now willing to meet us upon the ground proposed, it will doubtless find us only too glad to act with its representative."

They Want Sherman's Full Text.

LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post appeals to Lord Salisbury to publish the full text of Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the seal controversy so as to relieve the British press from the disadvantage under which it labors.

ANDREE WENT UP IN A GUST.

His Balloon Narrowly Escaped Being Driven Against a Rock.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Lokalanzeiger, describing the start of Herr Andrée's balloon from the Island of Tromsoe, says the wind was so gusty that Herr Andrée was obliged to give his orders through a speaking trumpet.

Everybody was surprised that the start should have been made in such weather.

The balloon had a narrow escape from being driven against a rock in Smeerenburg Sound.

AMERICAN PRISONRS IN CUBA.

United States Consulate Agents Visit the Crew of the Competitor.

HAVANA, July 18.—On Saturday two delegates from the United States Consulate visited the members of the crew of the American schooner Competitor, who are imprisoned here, and several other prisoners, some of whom are native Americans and some of whom are naturalized citizens of the United States, and after distributing a sum of money to supply their wants, assured them that their cases were receiving close attention by the American State Department and Consul General Lee.

MARINES OF THE IOWA FIGHT.

Daniel Murphy Bites Alexander Sim-inaxler's Nose.

NEWPORT, July 18.—In a drunken row among marines from the battleship Iowa to-night Daniel Murphy bit Alexander Sim-inaxler's nose so severely that he will be disfigured for life.

Three arrests were made.

DEATHS AT POLAND SPRINGS.

H. E. Barnard of San Antonio and C. B. Jones of Sheboygan.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., July 18.—H. E. Barnard, a Judge of San Antonio, Texas, died at the Poland Springs House Friday night.

C. B. Jones of Sheboygan, Wis., who arrived at the Poland Springs House Wednesday in a dangerous state, also died Friday. He was a lumberman.

FOUND STARVING TO DEATH.

Patrick Haydon Went 5 Days Without Food or Drink at Harrison, N. J.

HARRISON, N. J., July 18.—Patrick Haydon, sixty-five years old, of Providence, R. I., fell and ruptured himself Tuesday. He then went into a vacant house on Passaic Avenue, and has been there ever since, unable to leave.

The police found him in a dying condition to-night. He had nothing to eat or drink for five days. Haydon was removed to the hospital ward of the police station.

A DISCORDANT VOICE.

Clan-Na-Gael Guards of Chicago Want to Parade on Logan Day with Arms.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Logan Monument may be marked by a bitter struggle on the part of one of the most powerful Irish-American organizations in the West to resent and overcome what it regards as an insult to the Irish nationality by the Republican State authorities at Springfield.

The organization in question is a quasi-military one, and is known as the Clan-na-Gael Guards, which number 600. Under the provisions of the so-called "Disarming act" passed by the late Republican Legislature the Clan-na-Gael Guards are prohibited from carrying arms, though they may parade at the Logan Monument ceremonies. The Guards say they love the memory of Logan, that they will parade, and, further, that they will carry arms. They say that if they are to be disarmed on this occasion it will have to be done by the State authorities, under direction of the Republican Governor of Illinois, and perhaps by force.

CHICAGO SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Fitzgerald Murphy Calls Yerkes a Greater Anarchist Than Parsons.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The local branch of the Social Democracy of America is soon to have a home of its own. At its regular meeting to-day the Executive Board was authorized to secure permanent headquarters with a reading room and an office in connection with a hall for the weekly meetings.

Fitzgerald Murphy, Chairman of the board, presided, and made a speech, which was vigorously applauded, glorifying the Anarchists who were hanged for participation in the Haymarket riots and denouncing the capitalistic class in scathing language.

"Charles T. Yerkes is a greater anarchist than was our beloved Parsons," declared the speaker, "and in a few years the people will be erecting monuments to those who were hanged because they loved their fellow-men."

NO ANARCHIST MEETING.

Police Prevent a Gathering at the Memorable Haymarket.

CHICAGO, July 18.—One lone Anarchist went to the Haymarket Monument this morning to lift his voice against the tyranny of government. It was announced at the meeting there last Sunday that another and a greater meeting would be held on the same spot to-day.

The monument in the Haymarket commemorates an Anarchist meeting, which no policeman in Chicago would care to see re-enacted, and for that reason, probably, an order was issued by Chief Kipley the night before that no meeting should be held to-day.

Lieut. Beard detailed a dozen policemen to see that no one who was an Anarchist or who looked like one should be allowed to attract a crowd. The police did not have enough to do to keep them awake.

Madison Square Roof Garden.

Following is the programme of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra to be given on the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening: March, "Hail, Austria," Strauss; overture, "Zanetta," Auber; gavotte, "Stephanie," Czibulka; selection from "Tyrolean," Zeller; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; reminiscences, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Aubade Español and gavotte Mandarin, Otto Hackh; selection, "Wizard of the Nile," Herbert; "Ave Maria," Schubert; bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; overture, "Martha," Flotow; waltz, "Wiener Fresken," Strauss; "Souvenir de Brazil," Ritter; march, "Rakoczy," Berlioz.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Mexican, Central and South American Delegates Discuss Reciprocity and Protection.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Hitchins of Rio de Janeiro Discourages the Trade Entente Between Canada and England—Condemns Protection and an Inflated Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The commercial representatives of Mexico, Central America, and South America, who last night returned from their forty days' tour of the industrial centres of the country, assembled to-day at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and held a symposium on the subject of reciprocity. The meeting was of a parliamentary nature, and a number of speeches were made, several of the delegates expressing decided views on the tariff question.

Dr. Gustav Neiderlein, Scientific Director of the museum, presided. By way of introduction, he said:

"The United States Congress is now passing the Tariff bill, and in the amendments a special power is given to the President to lower the tariff quotation 20 per cent. for each article which can be included in treaties of reciprocity. The question of reciprocity is the most difficult in the world's economy, and our institution has been established with the aim to come nearer the solution of this great problem. Our congress is a part of this work, necessary to see clearer in the world's production and consumption. We limited ourselves this time to America as the part of the world which not only historically and geographically shall be considered as one, but which also, commercially and economically, has common interests."

Speech of A. S. H. Hitchins.

Arthur S. H. Hitchins of Rio de Janeiro had this to say:

"Reciprocity, if it were as easy between nations as between individuals, would undoubtedly be a just definition of fair and friendly trade, but circumstances often, almost always, create difficulties which prevent a practical realization of such a disposition. That friendly countries should be inclined to make it a system is natural, but I do not think it can exist without free trade, and I would be wrong in holding out prospects which would indicate any treaty by which Brazil would itself to favor one country more than others.

"I believe that the exceptional advantages Canada is giving to Great Britain are legislative blunders, and time will prove it. They are opposed to the broad and liberal laws which secured to England her extensive foreign trade. With this view, I cannot believe that their reciprocity (for such it is) will last for long, and it would be still more difficult to have exceptional laws favoring the many nations on the American continent.

"The interests of these nations are not alike, nor can their produce and manufactures find an outlet and consumption within their respective or united boundaries. Europe must necessarily be sought after both by North and South America, and it would be inconsiderate to propose any legislation that would exclude existing equality whereby all nations are treated alike. Such legislation would interfere with production, for it would lead to surplus stock and exact quantities for barter would be required instead of progressive increase, which only greater and greater intercourse with the whole world can foster and regulate.

No Monroe Doctrine in Trade.

"I have heard much of the Monroe doctrine, but surely such ideas cannot apply to trade. Let us, gentlemen, forego all pretty notions that are not based on sound reasoning and let us circumscribe our desires within a possible scope. We have seen on our tour that the United States produces machinery and many of the articles which we import at present from other countries and we have noticed that these States also import many things similar to what we buy in Europe. I must say, however, that the majority of your manufactures, although in most ways fitted for our markets, are too high priced, and there will be no increasing foreign trade until there is a reduction in the general scale of prices. You have to appreciate your dollars, which have hitherto been easily earned. You must make their purchasing power greater, so that cheaper living will follow and more contentment. But with protective duties and inflated currency such results cannot be attained, and it has been my pleasure in the intercourse with your countrymen to find that the majority agree in the belief that protection has concluded its good work; that its permanence will be effectively pernicious, and that your currency requires without delay to be placed beyond the reach of politics or the manipulation of silver trusts.

"We have seen how your factories employ most advanced machinery, but these machines are exported, copied, and in some cases improved on; others are thereby enabled to compete with you by using your own universal means, by reduced price of labor, and unlaxed cost of raw material. Competition is wholesome, for it corrects overproduction, but you require to produce more for the employment of your skilled workmen, and you must find markets wherein to dispose of your goods, and all this necessitates an altered system. You are favored with home-raised quantities of much of the raw material used, but not enough at best if it has to go abroad. Your machinery is most effective, but do not expect too much of it. Your workmen are very skilled, but do not underrate the foreigner, and to all your advantages add what free trade can alone secure—a permanent and engrossing international commerce which will insure the future of every workman in this wonderful country. This is what I understand by reciprocity, and my most earnest wish is that in such an example we in our country will find a lesson and an incentive to do likewise."

Fernandez's Plea for Protection.

Mr. Hitchins's views were for the most part seconded by Carlos Lix Klett, an extensive exporter of wool and hides from the Argentine Republic, but Mauro Fernandez, former Minister of Finance of Costa Rica, Central America, made a strong plea in favor of protection. He declared that the question came down to a contest between the necessity of the politician, which was protection, and the aspiration of the scientific free trade.

"The United States is right to protect her industries until she can walk alone," he exclaimed, "for in some political respects she is still a baby."

The meeting hereupon resolved itself into a debate between the free traders and the protectionists of the party. Louis A. Dillon of Ecuador told his hearers that his country imported very much more from the United States than they exported to them, but the business men of his country had found that they could do better with Europe, where they were enabled to secure very much smaller rates of freight. F. Ferrari Perez, special representative of the Mexican Government, said that as his country increased its industries it had been at the same time reducing its tariffs. Capt. J. Cordeira da Graca, engineer and naval officer of Brazil, made another free-trade argument, characterizing the present Tariff bill as a monstrosity.

Other addresses of a more general character were made by Alejandro Garland of Lima, Peru; Henry S. Price of Colombia, and Antonio E. Delfino of Caracas, Venezuela.

After the general discussion which followed the party went to Willow Grove, where dinner was served. To-morrow there will be another meeting at the Museum, and then the delegates will disperse. Many will go to Europe, others will remain in this country to continue their studies of its industries, and some will return directly home. Those who will remain are soliciting additional information from the merchants and manufacturers of the United States, and will reciprocate with all the data required pertaining to their own countries.

COMMERCE OF HAWAII.

Agricultural Department Statistics Showing This Country's Trade with the Island Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Hawaiian commerce during the last ten years is the subject of a circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The paper was prepared by F. H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson.

According to the circular, the United States controls 90 per cent. of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was $21,578,882, of which about two-thirds, $15,515,230, was the value of goods exported. The average of exports of the ten years 1887-96 was $11,052,141 and of imports $5,422,459, leaving an average balance of $5,628,681 in favor of exports.

On this traffic 91.20 per cent. was with the United States during the first five years of the decade and in the second five years the lead of this country over other countries was increased to 91.92 per cent.

Another impression of the situation may be gained from the statement that this country's trade with the islands in 1896, according to Hawaiian statistics, reached $20,924,306, the largest amount ever recorded, while the highest figures previously were for 1890, when a total of $18,382,681.80 was reported.

The United States, however, does not yet hold so high a position in furnishing goods for Hawaii as in taking the products of the islands. Of the average of exports for the ten years, nearly $11,000,000 a year, the United States has bought practically all. Only one-half of 1 per cent. has been sold to other countries. Of the goods purchased by Hawaii, on the other hand, the United States furnishes only about three-fourths.

It is chiefly, however, in sales to the islands that the trade with this country is growing. The annual average of these sales for the five years 1887-91 was $4,376,312, but for 1891-6 it was $4,496,275; while the exports to Hawaii for last year amounted to $5,464,202, nearly a million dollars more than for any previous year.

The goods coming from Hawaii to the United States are mainly agricultural products, while the shipments in the other directions, except breadstuffs, are chiefly manufactures. Imports into this country of sugar make the largest item in the trade, and imports of rice come next. Next in order are our exports of breadstuffs, cotton goods, fertilizers, machinery, lumber, tobacco, wire, and chemicals. It is noticeable that shipments of American live stock, meats, apples, and corn amount to very little.

Prior to 1876, when the first reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and Hawaii, their total commerce averaged only $1,950,496. Since that date a comparatively steady growth has brought the total to more than five times that amount.

Figures are furnished for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1897 as compared with the same period in 1896. They show large increases in the important items of trade. The other countries whose trade with Hawaii appears to be growing are China and Japan, taken together, and Canada.

JAPAN'S PLANS OF CONQUEST.

Ex-Hawaiian Representative to Japan Shows Their Significance.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 18.—H. P. Lillibridge, who was Consul General from Hawaii to Japan during the reign of King Kalakaua, has written a letter to Senator Hanna, in which he says:

"Please say to both McKinley and Sherman that I know whereof I speak, when I tell you the designs of Japan on Hawaii are exactly as intimated in the editorials of The Japan Herald, notwithstanding all the denials Hoshi Toru Sami can make.

"Ever since Japan captured the Lu Kiu Islands in 1875 the bee of conquest has been buzzing in her headgear. Her more recent success in Corea and China, and her acquisition of Formosa, as well as the submissive, undignified, weak vis-a-vis which our Government of political job lots presents to them and to Spain furnish all the incentive and encouragement necessary to justify Japan's idea that Hawaii will be an easier conquest than any that have gone before, if she moves quickly."

POLICE WANT ELLEN PECK.

Well Known Confidence Woman Indicted in Brooklyn as Mrs. Johann Hansen.

Mrs. Ellen Peck, the most notorious confidence woman in this country and of international reputation as a successful swindler, is wanted by the Brooklyn police on a charge of having mulcted the late Dr. Christopher Lott of between $9,000 and $10,000. Mrs. Peck's criminal record is as familiar to the police of Europe as it is to this country. For years she has traveled extensively, and wherever she stopped invariably left one or more victims to regret her unwelcome acquaintance.

She is a benevolent-looking old woman, gentle of manner, quick of tongue, and her cleverness has for years excited the outspoken admiration of her own craft as well as of the police. Her name and picture are in ex-Superintendent Byrnes's book of "Professional Criminals of America." She is now under indictment by the Kings County Grand Jury under the alias of Mrs. Johann Hansen, and indicted with her are Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson, her alleged daughter and son-in-law. They were recently arrested and are now out on $500 bail each on a charge of conspiracy.

Capt. Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn detective force, has a bench warrant for Mrs. Peck's arrest, and his men, assisted by the police of this city and New Jersey, are looking for her.

Mrs. Peck is also charged with having secured by false pretenses $800 from Miss Mary Shea, a trained nurse, for a long time in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, with whom Mrs. Peck lived, in a well-furnished house in Greene Avenue.

Mrs. Peck's Glib Story.

Dr. Lott died May 10 last. Several weeks after his death the story of Mrs. Peck's confidence game was told by Mrs. Lott to the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, and to her lawyer, J. Edward Swanstrom, and by them was brought to the attention of District Attorney Backus. The story told by Dr. Nelson is interesting as showing Mrs. Peck's methods in dealing with people of intelligence.

Mrs. Peck's acquaintance with Dr. Lott began some time previous to 1895, when the doctor was called to attend the Simpsons. She appeared to be somewhat over sixty years of age, and soon after she first met Dr. Lott had ingratiated herself into the confidence and good will of his family, and she was a frequent and welcome visitor at their house. She called herself the wife of Admiral Johann Carll Hansen of the Danish Navy.

Admiral Hansen—found to be mythical—was, according to her story, a man of immense wealth. His fortune amounted to at least $10,000,000, and again might approximate nearer $50,000,000. This money had oddly enough been placed in the keeping of the United States Government, as there were conditions in Denmark making the holding of large wealth a source of unpleasantness to the owner. And so for obvious reasons Admiral Hansen, trusting the United States Government more than any other country, had seen fit to use the Treasury Department as a depository.

In the course of time Mrs. Peck managed to make known to Dr. Lott and Miss Shea that difficulties had arisen over the withdrawal of the deposit, and casually hinted of a temporary financial shortage.

Admiral Hansen, Mrs. Peck frequently told Dr. Lott, was so much at sea that the onerous duty of regaining possession of the money had fallen on her. She talked glibly of making trips to Washington to see Secretary Carlisle, and her many visits to Deputy United States Treasurer Jordan, in this city, she said, were a severe physical strain and a source of great worry at her advanced age. Dr. Lott was sorry that Mrs. Hansen should be so harassed by the demands of the Treasury people, and when one day Mrs. Peck asked for a temporary loan of $350 he let her have it.

Miss Shea's Sympathy Cost Her $500.

About the same time Miss Shea, who had the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Hansen, and who frequently observed that the action of the Treasury official's was shameful, loaned her aged friend $500. This she secured from her sister in Boston. When the draft arrived Mrs. Peck told Miss Shea that Mr. Jordan objected to taking checks, and would she please have the checks cashed and give her the money in bills. Miss Shea did so.

After Mrs. Peck had secured over $9,000, Dr. Lott made strong demands for a settlement, and during the negotiations he became sick and died. Before his death Mrs. Lott accused Mrs. Peck of crippling her husband financially, and told her that if he died, she would be the cause. Mrs. Peck affected a pious horror at the accusation, and declared everything she had told Dr. and Mrs. Lott was true.

Now Mrs. Peck cannot be found. Not long ago, when Capt. Reynolds caused the arrest of the Simpsons, it is said he could have arrested Mrs. Peck in New Jersey, but was called off, so Mr. Nelson says, by the District Attorney's office, as no indictment was ready for her. Capt. Reynolds last evening refused to discuss the case, but Assistant District Attorney Miles is authority for the statement that the supposed Mrs. Hansen is really Mrs. Ellen Peck.

A FAMOUS WAR NURSE

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore Chats About Her Old Comrade, "Mother" Bickerdyke.

CARING FOR UNION SOLDIERS

Mrs. Livermore Wishes She Could Be with Her to Help Celebrate Her Eightieth Birthday in Kansas—Incidents of Hospital Life in War Time.

BOSTON, July 18.—"Her army record transcends that of any other woman," said Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, speaking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday, of "Mother" Bickerdyke. "If she only lived in Chicago, I should have started by this time to be with her on her eightieth birthday, but Kansas—'Bunker Hill, Kansas'—seems so much further away, that I do not feel as if I could try it. So I have written her a long letter, which she will receive on her birthday, July 21, and sent her my last photograph, taken the day I was seventy-five, so she may see how much I have changed in the years which have passed since we used to work together."

Mrs. Livermore, sitting at a window of her elm-shaded home, in Melrose, Mass., looking down across the lawn to one of the tiny lakes which dot the Middlesex Fells, appeared so sweet and gracious that the newspaper man resented the imputation of change. "Oh, yes, I have," Mrs. Livermore replied. "When a person puts off being ill until she is over seventy-five years old as I did, illness then makes deeper and deeper and more rapid inroads.

"But of 'Mother' Bickerdyke, and not of me," she resumed. "She was the best nurse I ever knew. She had the instinct which led her to know what was just the best thing to do for every case. With it she had a heart so big and kind that she would go to no end of trouble to do things to make her patients happy, believing this did quite as much as medicine to recover them.

Happiness Over a Baked Potato.

"I remember once a poor young fellow in the hospital had set his heart on having a baked potato to eat. She had told him just as soon as it was prudent for him to eat it he should have it, but his mind still dwelt upon the coveted delicacy so persistently that finally she went and got four nice new potatoes, washed them clean, dried them, and then warmed them. Then she brought them to the sick boy, for he was not very much more, and said: 'There, my poor boy, here are four nice potatoes. You shall have them in the bed with you, where you can touch them, and look at them, and just as soon as it is safe for you to eat a baked potato you shall have one, just like the best of these, cooked for you.' The man was happy as a child. He hoarded up his treasure and crooned over it, and was quiet and contented.

"Along came the ward surgeon on his rounds. He discovered the potatoes, asked how they came there, and when he knew tossed them out on to the floor. 'Mother' Bickerdyke happened to be out of the room, but she came in before the surgeon's round of that ward was completed. The potatoes were on the floor, and the man, weak with pain and illness, was crying. It took only a glance for her to comprehend what was the matter.

A Surgeon Rebuked.

"'Who threw those potatoes down there?' she asked.

"'I did,' said the surgeon.

"'What did you do it for?'

"'Because it was foolish and unnecessary to have them where they were. I'm not going to have the beds here turned into potato hills.'

"'Mother' Bickerdyke swooped down on the potatoes and, gathering them up in her apron, brought them back to the patient. 'Do you think anything foolish,' she said, 'which makes a sick man comfortable? I warmed them, so they can't possibly hurt him.' Then she turned to the bed. 'There, there, my boy,' said she, 'don't you feel bad. You shall have them back, and you shall keep them in bed till they sprout if you want to.' And he kept them until he was able to eat his potato baked.

"The first time I saw Mother Bickerdyke was in Chicago. She was a nurse there then, supporting her two little boys, her 'Jim and Hiram.' In the rush of North and South to obtain control of the important strategic point of Cairo, Ill., four companies of young men had been hurried from Chicago with some brass cannon. It was of these guns that a resident of Cairo spoke to me some time afterward, saying, 'Them brass missionaries they sent down here did a powerful lot of good about makin' folks know which side they was on.'

"Mother" Bickerdyke Goes to Cairo.

"Mrs. Bickerdyke was a member of Dr. Edward Beecher's church. Coming out of church one Sunday afternoon some ladies had stopped to talk of the war, and 'Mother' Bickerdyke said: 'If I had anybody to take care of my Jim and Hiram, I'd go down to Cairo to take care of those boys. They'll be sure to get sick the first thing, for they don't know anything about taking care of themselves.' Which was pretty nearly true, and, besides, on account of the Chicago people taking such an interest in them, they were constantly sending them down supplies of plum cake and turkeys and such things in season and out.

"While Mrs. Bickerdyke was talking to some one else a number of the ladies had got together in a corner of the church to talk among themselves. In a few minutes they came to her and said: 'Mrs. Bickerdyke, if you will go down to Cairo and take care of the soldiers, we will take care of Jim and Hiram.' She went, and that was the work of her life ever after. The ladies, true to their promise, sent the boys to a most excellent school in Beloit, Wis., and kept them there or at an equally good institution. Jim, as you know, is now a professor in a college at Salina, Kan., and it is with him that his mother lives.

Her First Meeting with Grant.

"Grant, then Colonel, was then in command at Cairo. 'Mother' Bickerdyke had never seen him, but when she found the sick men in tents on low, unhealthy ground and found there was a large, empty brick building on higher ground, she went to him and told him she wanted it for a hospital.

"Now, Grant is my idol, and I think nothing shows better what a great man he was than that, regardless of position, he would listen to any one who talked sense, even if it was all day. That was just what 'Mother' Bickerdyke did. She talked so sensibly to him that he was impressed with her and gave her the hospital and all the help he could. It was in that hospital that at first she had so much trouble with an incompetent house surgeon and thievish servants. It was there she gained fame by tearing off the officer a suit of clothes sent for the men, and one night putting tartar emetic in stewed peaches to find out who was stealing the sick men's delicacies. Every assistant in the hospital but one was made horribly ill, and eventually all were transferred. It was after that incident that she telegraphed me to Chicago: 'Send me a big refrigerator with a patent lock.' I sent it, just the same as I did everything she sent for, whether I had the money or not. I have gone out and in twenty minutes run up a bill of nearly $1,000 for things she had telegraphed for, and then taken the bill to the Chicago Board of Trade and told them what I had done and that the department had no money. 'That's all right,' they would say; 'if "Mother" Bickerdyke wants the things she must have them. We'll take care of the bill.' And they did.

Her First Visit to Mrs. Livermore.

"I began my letter to her yesterday," Mrs. Livermore went on, 'My dear old Friend and Comrade,' I knew that would please her. When she was in Washington a few years ago she said she wanted to come on to Boston to see her old 'Comrade, Mary Livermore.' She came. That was the time when, because she had telegraphed she was to reach my home at 8 A. M., I got up myself to superintend breakfast, so as to please her, and she didn't come. We waited all day, but neither for dinner nor tea did she appear. Finally, after 10 o'clock, as we were going to bed, the bell rang and some one asked, 'Does Mary Livermore live here?' It was she, and as she lay, tired out, on a sofa, while some supper was being got ready, I found that she had spent the whole day at the Police Court, House of Correction, and similar places in Boston searching after one of her 'boys' who had gone wrong. She then lived in San Francisco, and his family also lived there.

"I said in despair, 'Mother Bickerdyke! Haven't you got through with such work yet? You are too old to be running around so now. Why will you do it?'

"She sprang up from the couch, and, standing in the middle of the floor, cried, 'Because, Mary Livermore, I am commissioned by the Lord God Almighty to help every poor, desolate, wretched man whom I can. He will always have two friends, God and me.'

Reforming One of "Her Boys."

"She finally located 'her boy' in the Concord Reformatory. She got him out, besieged railroad offices until she got him a pass clear home, took him back with her, made him a good man, and kept him as long as he lived.

"I haven't seen her since. I wish I could see her now. I had a letter only a little while ago from the ladies of Kansas saying there was a plan on foot to have her portrait painted and, pending the time when there should be a suitable historical depository for it there, have it hung in the House of Legislature. I most heartily approved the plan, and hope it is being carried out, as I imagine it is. She was a very beautiful woman, with dark, wavy hair and blue eyes. Her hair is snow white now, but still wavy, and I judge from her pictures that her most beautiful feature, her sweet mouth, has not, as might have been thought in one of her age, lost its beauty. So many people who saw her when she was here have said to me since: 'She has the most beautiful mouth of any one we have ever seen.'

"But sweet, beautiful, and helpful as she was, she was unique. No one was like her, and she tried to be like no one else. She was just herself, and that, perhaps, after all, was her greatest charm."

Then again Mrs. Livermore said, as her eyes wandered out under the trees to where they saw, not the Fells of Middlesex, but the battlefields of so many years ago, "I wish I might see her once more."

ROSALIE BUTLER DEAD.

Niece of the Late Mrs. A. T. Stewart Expires at Stockbridge.

Rosalie Butler, eldest daughter of the late Charles E. Butler, and a niece of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, died Saturday at her home in Stockbridge, Mass.

She became prominent in the Stewart will contest in 1886, when she made application for the revocation of the probate of Mrs. A. T. Stewart's will, claiming that the will was drawn up under undue influences on the part of Henry Hilton.

A compromise was made, and Miss Butler received her legacy of $50,000, and in addition one-sixtieth of the residue of the estate after the payment of all legacies and of the Garden City Cathedral Endowment.

The residue included the old Metropolitan and Park Avenue Hotels, Niblo's Garden, and the Manhattan Club Building, and also the St. James and Grand Union Hotels in Saratoga.

Mrs. Frances Gwynne Sanborn.

Mrs. Frances Gwynne Gladstone Sanborn, wife of Noel B. Sanborn, died on Saturday at her home, 13 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mrs. Sanborn was a sufferer from heart disease, and had been in ill health for several years. She was a woman of many accomplishments, and had a host of friends. Her father was the late T. Danforth Rice, who was well known in New York. Her mother was distantly related to W. E. Gladstone. Mrs. Sanborn was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cornwell, rector emeritus of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which Mrs. Sanborn formerly attended. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

Daniel S. Tallman.

Daniel S. Tallman died Saturday at his home, 10 West One Hundred and Second Street, of a complication of diseases and old age. He was born in Scipio, N. Y., eighty years ago, and in 1847 established the dry goods firm of Tallman, Wells & Co., in this city. He was afterward connected with Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. Mr. Tallman leaves a wife and three children. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow.

The Rev. Abraham Davis.

The Rev. Abraham Davis, seventy-six years of age, died at White Plains last night. For forty years he had been connected with the New York Conference of the Methodist Church, but recently had been connected with the American Bible Society.

Obituary Notes.

Former Mayor CHARLES J. LAWSON of Newburg, N. Y., died suddenly in that city yesterday afternoon, aged about sixty-four years. He was a leading merchant, prominent in church and society, and a member of the Board of Education. A few months ago he was appointed to this board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gilbert E. Jacobs, who also died suddenly of heart disease. He leaves a wife and two sons.

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. O. KOHLER.

She Was the Inspiration of a Famous Poem 77 Years Ago.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—Funeral services were held to-day in Trinity Church for Mrs. Amelia Offergeld Kohler, who died at 336 South Fourth Avenue, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Saunders. She was in her ninety-second year.

Mrs. Kohler was a daughter of a Prussian Army officer, who served under Gen. Blucher. Moore's poem "The Last Rose of Summer" was dedicated to her when she was fifteen years old and a pupil in the private school conducted by Mrs. Sister, in London. Mrs. Kohler was fifty years a widow. Several children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren survive her.

Funeral Services of Anthony Allaire

Funeral services over the body of Anthony Martine Allaire, cousin of Acting Inspector of Police Anthony J. Allaire, were held last night at the residence of the family, 23 Bank Street. Mr. Allaire died in Red Bank, N. J., on Friday of Bright's disease. He was fifty-five years of age. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. Iserman of the Christian Reformed Church, on Bank Street. The burial will take place today at the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Two Men Nearly Drowned.

While the steamboat City of New York was lying at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock last night, preparatory to starting on a moonlight excursion trip up the Hudson, Thomas Conkling of 403 West Twenty-eighth Street, fell from her deck into the river. Doty Moore of 406 West Twenty-fifth Street immediately sprang overboard to the aid of his friend, but being a poor swimmer, was unable to do more than barely keep Conkling's head above the water. The tide was carrying the two men out into the river, when another passenger on the steamer threw a rope to them, and after much difficulty and amid great excitement among the excursionists on the steamer, they were rescued.

Wandered the Streets.

A demented woman

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Recognizing the importance of, and the lack of existing facilities for, readily obtaining such information, the directors of The Audit Company have organized this department with the same care and attention that has been devoted to the accountant department.

The permanent offices of the company, on the first floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, will be ready for occupancy about Aug. 1.

The temporary offices are at Room No. 32, Equitable Building.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

That the bear party is discouraged and disgusted is evident. The successive defeats which its efforts to bring about a substantial decline in the market have met have not only damped its ardor but have well-nigh killed its hopes. One by one the bears have played their cards; one by one they have seen those cards overmatched. Every available trick known to bear strategy has been pressed into service, only to be discovered and made useless.

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In her attitude toward the bears, Fortune for two months past has been most perverse. Many times their hopes were raised, only to be thrown down again. Various factors, seemingly powerful enough to at least cause a consequential reaction in the stock markets, have been pushed aside or overridden by bullish enthusiasm. Factors which only a few months ago would have given rise to the direst of apprehensions have been passed by, hardly exciting even casual comment.

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Gold exports actually begun and promising to continue found no response in the stock market. Repetitions of Cuban belligerency talk in Congress proved ineffective. The seeming imminence of new diplomatic troubles in Europe over the possession of Thessaly was hardly noticed. Possible quarrels between our own Government and that of Japan over the annexation of Hawaii received no consideration. A great labor strike among the workers in one of the most important of American industries was given scant attention. Heavy European selling of American securities, a development always effective in Wall Street, caused hardly a ripple upon the surface of the stock market.

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These are only a few of the developments upon which the bears have based hopes, but which have proved to be unsafe foundations for them. With the appearance of each new one, the bear party has redoubled its efforts and redirected its energies toward the precipitation of a downward movement in the stock market. But its work has been unfruitful.

***

The market has innerent strength, against which the aggressiveness of bear operators is of no avail. And it is not strange that the bear party should be discouraged and disgusted.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Amr Cotton Oil pf.	1⅝	Met. Traction	2
Am. Sug. Refs.	4⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	Mo. Pacific	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Minn. Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	2	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	2
Brook. R. T.	3⅜	N. Y. Central	4
Can. Pacific	2¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	12¾
Chi. G. West.	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W.	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	4⅝
B. & Q.	1½	Or. R. & Nav.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Or. Short Line	1⅝
C., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Phila. & Read.	1⅛
Chi. Gas	2¼	Pullman	2
Col. sol. Gas	2	Reading	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2½	Reading 1st pf.	2¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1
Gen. Electric	1	Rio G. W.	3⅝
Ill. Central	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
Kan. & Michigan	1	St. P. & Omaha	1
Laclede Gas	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Des M. & Ft. D.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	Rio G. W. pf.	1¼
L. E. & West. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. 4s.	1½	Ft. W. & D., R. G. 1st	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	K. P. con.	1⅜
Brook. Gs.	3	Kan. & Tex. 2d.	1⅜
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1½	L. & W. B. con. as.	1⅛
Brook. R. T. 5s.	2⅞	N. Y., S. & W. ref.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st.	1⅜	5s.	2½
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. con.	2¼	Northwest. a. f.	1
C., B. & Q. 1st Neb.	1½	Northwest. ext. 4s.	1
C., G. L. & C. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st t. r.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
L. E. & W. 2d	1	St. Paul gen. 4s.	1
M. P., D. & G. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1⅜
Wabash 2d	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	8
O. S. L. con.	2½	Union El. 1st t. r.	1
O. S. L. inc. A.	5¼	U. P. col. tr. notes.	1
P., D. & E. 2d t. r.	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st	4

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last July 18, '96.
American Cotton Oil	13½	13¼	13¼	41
American Cotton Oil pf.	64¼	62¾	64¼	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	11	11⅜	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	29	30¼	..
Am. Sugar Refineries	137⅜	129½	133⅝	106½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109¾	108	108½	98½
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	..
American Tobacco	80⅜	75½	77⅝	57
American Tobacco pf.	109½	106½	107½	97
A., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	..
A., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅜	23⅞	25⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio	10	9⅞	10	15⅜
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅜	1⅜	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	33⅞	29	33¼	20⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	112	106⅝	111½	83
Brunswick Co	½	⅜	½	..
Canada Southern	50½	49⅝	50¼	43
Canadian Pacific	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60
Central Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	14⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	13
C., Bur. & Quincy	84½	83⅝	84⅛	66¾
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	99	99	99	..
Chicago Gas	95⅝	94	94½	53
Chicago Great Western	9⅝	8¾	9	6¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	80⅜	80¼	80¼	71⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	140¾	140	140¾	122
Chicago & Northwestern	118¾	116⅞	118¼	93¾
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	165	165	165	145
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	70¾	70¼	70⅝	56⅞
C., R. I. & St. Paul	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	23
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	16⅝	17¼	17½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	8½	8	8	15½
Consolidated Ice	41¾	40⅞	41⅜	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	89	88	89	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	169½	165	167½	144½
Delaware & Hudson	133¾	130¼	132¾	118
Del., Lack. & Western	157½	157½	158⅜	138
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42¾	42	42⅜	43⅜
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	14⅜	11¼	11⅜	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	60	60	60	58
Detroit Gas	21	21	21	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	118	117	118	93½
Erie	14½	14½	14½	13¾
Erie 1st pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Evans. & Terre Haute	20	20	20	28⅜
General Electric	34¾	33¾	34¾	22½
Great Northern pf.	123	123	123	112
Gold & Stock Tel.	107	107	107	..
Illinois Central	98⅞	97	98⅞	92½
Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	35	58½
Kanawha & Michigan	6	6	6	..
Laclede Gas	27⅞	26½	27⅞	19
Laclede Gas pf.	81	81	81	..
Lake Erie & Western	13	12	13	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	65	63	64	64
Lake Shore	170	170	170	138½
Louisville & Nashville	52¾	49¼	51⅞	46⅞
Manhattan Con.	91½	88½	89⅝	94
Metropolitan Traction	111¼	108¾	111	94½
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25	23½	24½	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	82	82	68
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	54½	52¾	54½	42¾
Minnesota Iron	57	56	57	55
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	13	12¾	12⅞	10¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	31⅜	30½	31⅜	18⅜
Missouri Pacific	20⅞	18⅝	19	17
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	17½
National Lead Co.	31	29¾	31	10½
National Lead Co. pf.	99½	99	99½	80
National Linseed Oil	14½	14¼	14½	10
National Starch	5	4¾	5	..
National Starch 2d pf.	18	18	18	..
N. J. Central	88	88	88	91⅞
New York Central	101½	100¼	102¼	93
New York & E. R. Gas.	93	77½	91⅜	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	116	113	115⅜	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32½	22¾
N. Y., Susque. & West.	13⅝	10⅞	11	8
N. Y., Susque. & W. pf.	35½	23	33¾	18
Norfolk & Western pf.	20	20	20	..
North American	4	4	4	3¾
Northern Pacific	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf.	41¾	39⅝	40½	..
Ontario Mining	8	8	8	..
Ontario & Western	15¾	14¾	15⅜	13
Oregon R. & Nav.	20½	19¾	20½	..
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	54	52	54	..
Oregon Short Line	20½	17⅞	18⅞	..
Pacific Mail	32¾	30¾	31¼	20
Peo., Decatur & Evans.	2¼	1	2	1½
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	13	14¼	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52	49½	52	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	169½	168¾	169¼	143
Rens. & Sara.	182	180	182	..
Reading	23⅜	21¼	23⅜	..
Reading 1st pf.	48¼	45¾	47⅝	..
Reading 2d pf.	28½	27	28	..
Rio Grande & Western	23½	21½	22½	..
Rio Grande West. pf.	54	50½	50	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	40	40	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
St. L. & S. F.	5⅞	5½	5⅞	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	48	46	47⅜	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	17	16⅜	16⅞	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
St. Louis Southw. pf.	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	9
St. Paul & Omaha	65¾	64	65⅜	34¾
Southern Pacific	16⅛	15⅝	16	18¾
Southern Railway	9¼	8¾	9	7¾
Southern Railway pf.	29¾	28⅝	29⅝	21½
Stand. R. & T.	6⅝	6	6	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅝	22¼	23⅜	15¾
Texas Pacific	11⅜	10½	11	6⅜
Texas Central	10	10	10	..
Union Pacific	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
Union Pac., D. & G.	2	2	2	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1@1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £11,373 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.37, became 49.88. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,050,000f in gold and 3,050,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 18.—The market supply of money remains superabundant, and difficulty is found in employing the surplus at one-quarter of 1 per cent. per day and one-half of 1 per cent. per week. In the discount market short bills are demanded at the rate of three-quarters of 1 per cent. per annum, but there exists a growing disinclination to take longer paper at low rates, owing to the recollection of 1896, when the Bank sharply advanced the rate. Gold is in still stronger demand for the Continent.

Stock Exchange operators complain of a growing want of business, despite a tendency of prices to advance in most departments. Dealings in investment stocks have been checked by the high level of values at which first-class securities are maintained, and speculation continues at a very low ebb.

The American market is improving in tone day by day, New York freely buying any stock that may be offered, and the New York prices leading on the Stock Exchange.

Saturday's prices closed at the best points. Atchison rose ⅝, adjustment and gold bonds and Louisville shares ½. Eries ⅝. Grand Trunk ⅛ to ⅝, on the increased traffic, and many others ½ to ⅛. American advices point to greater activity as soon as the Tariff bill shall have been passed.

Mining shares rule firm, though the business in them is limited.

STABILITY THE WATCHWORD.

Mr. J. Edward Mastin, one of Wall Street's veterans, whose firm of Drake, Mastin & Co. is widely known as one of the older houses of the Street, talked to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday regarding the business situation and the outlook for the American security market. Mr. Mastin is a firm believer in the prosperity to come—prosperity to result from the improvement in underlying conditions. He is inclined, however, to counsel prudence and to point out the folly of going ahead too fast. Mr. Mastin said:

"There is but little to add to the many opinions already expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I may suggest, however, what is now patent to every practical man of business. Inherent conditions are good throughout the length and breadth of our very much blessed land. This is evidenced by the enormous amount of our exports and the various proofs of economies practiced by our people, the excellency of the crop reports both from the fields already harvested and those about to be, and the outside world bidding for our surplus; the number of people ready and anxious for work, the low ebb of retailers' stocks, and the cheapness of materials.

"Every business man should now cease looking backward and look forward. He should act with the courage of his convictions and be no longer pessimistic, thus encouraging his neighbor and contributing his quota toward the creation of a better sentiment. But don't overtrade. 'Make haste slowly.'

"The press can do much. In fact, it is largely responsible for the creation of a proper and beneficial public sentiment. Let both press and people relegate the politicians to back seats, where we may hope they will cease from their selfish bickerings and have an opportunity to study statesmanship and wise legislation. Let the watchword be stability.

"With an established tariff equitable in its requirements and a stable currency law to be enacted next Winter after mature thought, this country will enter upon an era of prosperity never yet equaled.

"Our people believe in such a consummation; hence the strength of our security markets. Europe does not; consequently she has been selling us the great majority of her holdings. She will purchase them at higher prices, together with our breadstuffs and gold mines. And herein lie opportunities for great fortunes."

READING.

The speculative position of Reading would seem to be excellent. It is one of the lately reorganized properties, and it is one of the low-priced stocks—a combination of which much is expected in Wall Street. Reading is a Morgan property and a coal stock—another combination which is expected to be productive of great things. There are rumors of a dividend upon Reading first preferred. With even a part of the improvement that is promised in the coal trade, the fixed charges of the company can easily be met and a possible something be left over for the first preferred stock.

LEATHER TRUST.

A short interest in Leather, induced by expectations of tariff losses, shows some uneasiness; it looks as if the tariff scare had been overdone. An important trader is credited with having bullish plans in the stock.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Wall Street is convinced that there are pending developments in local gas affairs shortly to be made public which will be even more important and extensive than the plan announced on Friday to consolidate the New York and East River and the Equitable Gas Company. The friends of Consolidated Gas believe that eventually all the gas properties in New York will be merged into that company, either by purchase or by voluntary consolidation. Consolidated Gas stock has been strong recently, ostensibly upon the rumors of the company's acquisition of East River Gas, but more truly upon the confidence of its present owners in the eventual settlement of the New York gas war by a consolidation of all the companies with Consolidated Gas.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

For some time now the Street has heard nothing of "increasing business" and "large orders," the usual answers to inquiries as to General Electric's welfare. Their absence is not mourned, however, for speculators have come to look askance at every rumor of the kind regarding General Electric. However, with all this recent inquiry for investment securities and with the new interest taken by capitalists in traction issues, General Electric's assets must have considerably increased in value, for it holds in its treasury the securities of numberless street railway corporations, taken in lieu of payments for equipment. And in any business revival, dividends upon these issues should become more frequent, and General Electric's income account should show corresponding improvement.

CANADA SOUTHERN.

Canada Southern stock has been a disappointment to the bulls. Two months ago predictions were current that the Vanderbilt group would lead any advance in the stock market, and that Canada Southern would lead that group. Instead, the stock has stood practically still, having been neither very much above nor below 50. There is still bull talk on the stock to be heard, however, and a mysterious rumor has it that some day, when the Street least expects it, Canada Southern will be suddenly shot up toward 60 by Vanderbilt brokers in much the same way that they advanced Omaha a few months ago.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The bullish feeling on the Southwestern roads in general extends to Missouri Pacific, and predictions of higher prices for the stock are common. Wall Street admits that it was badly fooled on "Mop" a few months ago, when it accepted the talk of a receivership as true and allowed the insiders to add largely to their lines at extremely low prices. For the first six months of this year Missouri Pacific has earned from 15 to 20 per cent. more net than in the same period last year.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

A Director of Chesapeake and Ohio said yesterday:

"We are going to show better earnings this year than people imagine. Don't let this coal strike make you believe otherwise. We have been making many contracts in which there will be handsome profits, and our general business is as good as can be expected. We are going to show you earnings larger than you have any idea of—earnings that will surprise you."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼ bid.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 46¾@48⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $2,005,748, and the exports for the same period $24,273,166. The net exports, therefore, have been $22,267,418. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $22,508,323, against net exports in 1895, $11,975,028; in 1894, $59,705,542, and in 1893, $60,609,073.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $4,675,525. The banks now hold $46,036,900 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $387,800, an increase in specie of $726,000, an increase in legal tenders of $5,345,700, an increase in deposits of $5,584,700, and a decrease in circulation of $141,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 17, '97.	July 10, '97.	July 18, '96.
Loans	$534,154,400	$533,766,600	$479,540,900
Specie	91,231,200	90,505,200	62,333,400
Legal tenders	108,122,500	102,776,800	85,937,100
Net deposits	613,267,200	607,682,500	505,991,100
Circulation	13,641,200	13,782,900	14,599,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 17, '97.	July 10, '97.	July 18, '96.
Specie	$91,231,200	$90,505,200	$62,333,400
Legal tenders	108,122,500	102,776,800	85,937,100
Total res've.	$199,353,700	$193,282,000	$148,270,800
Reserve required	153,316,800	151,920,625	126,497,775
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$46,036,900	$41,361,375	$21,773,025

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$46,036,900	1892	$20,207,150
1896	21,773,025	1891	18,489,675
1895	8,491,125	1890	6,702,400
1894	74,113,600	1889	7,254,825
1893	*1,256,550	1888	26,440,400

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

		Gold.	Silver.
July 15,	1897	£36,731,125	.....
July 16,	1896	48,187,668	.....

Bank of France.

July 15,	1897	80,517,683	£49,010,414
July 16,	1896	81,876,128	50,139,464

Bank of Germany.

July 15,	1897	28,210,000	14,547,000
July 16,	1896	29,472,000	14,854,000

Austria-Hungary.

July 15,	1897	36,519,000	12,662,000
July 16,	1896	27,313,000	12,887,000

Spain.

July 15,	1897	8,936,000	10,740,000
July 16,	1896	8,496,000	11,540,000

Netherlands.

July 15,	1897	2,632,000	6,940,000
July 16,	1896	2,635,000	6,920,000

Belgium.

July 15,	1897	2,800,667	1,400,333
July 16,	1896	2,628,667	1,314,333
Total for the week		£196,346,475	£95,308,747
Total preceding week		195,553,539	95,503,753
Corresponding week last year		200,518,463	97,654,797

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,355,645
Corresponding week, 1896	7,811,843
Since Jan. 1, 1897	305,981,214
Corresponding period, 1896	257,484,023

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,673,195
Corresponding week, 1896	6,871,273
Since Jan. 1, 1897	211,585,958
Corresponding period, 1896	201,060,445

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$77,498
Corresponding week, 1896	76,748
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,470,649
Corresponding period, 1896	20,045,236

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$772,906
Corresponding week, 1896	4,458,828
Since Jan. 1, 1897	40,852,044
Corresponding period, 1896	73,574,984

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 17	$905,777,730
Balances week ending July 17	39,846,183
*Exchanges week ending July 10	508,233,948
*Balances week ending July 10	33,217,489
Exchanges week ending July 3	761,721,696
Balances week ending July 3	55,961,132
Exchanges week ending June 26	537,994,173
Balances week ending June 26	33,385,606
Exchanges week ending June 19	606,429,620
Balances week ending June 19	36,722,479
Exchanges week ending June 12	589,624,322
Balances week ending June 12	37,671,387

*Five days.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 18.—The market is quiet and the business being done comparatively small. Prices have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ in sympathy with the strength of cotton, but the advance is reluctantly given. India has been the chief buyer, the improvement being helped by the higher rate of exchange and the fair progress of the monsoon. The business for China is smaller, and that for Egypt and Turkey moderate. The home trade is fair, but not brisk, and, on the whole, business is spotty and unevenly distributed.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Maccabe Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture tin specialties; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Frederick P. Marquand, John P. Maccabe, and William H. Marquand, Brooklyn.

Oklahoma Cement and Plaster Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Lewis H. Rogers and Ernest J. Bagnall, Cleveland, Ohio; Hewitt Boloo, Chandler A. Oakes, and Willis M. Burhams, Kingston.

The New York Real Estate Owners' Sanitary Repair and Protection Company of New York City; capital stock, $2,000. Directors—Henry Moss, Maurice Kalm, Maurice Featherson, Joseph I. Green, and Joseph M. Brady, New York City.

CARS TO MOVE THE WHEAT.

Western Railroads Expect an Enormous Business This Year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Long trains of empty freight cars have rolled out of Kansas City for two weeks and dropped off in twos, threes, and fives on side tracks along the lines of the railroads in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

These empty freight cars, of which there are thousands, will be filled with wheat inside of four or five weeks. A tremendous grain rush is expected, and the best of management by railroad officials will be needed to prevent a blockade or a grain-car famine.

Conservative estimates of crop statisticians place the yield of wheat for this year in Kansas alone at sixty million bushels.

Two Cars of Huckleberries.

READING, Penn., July 18.—Two carloads of huckleberries were shipped yesterday from this point to New York.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
Gen'l Mtge. & Col. Trust 5% Gold Bonds
AND
THE UNDERLYING BONDS.
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds.
Columbus & 9th Av. R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK;
429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LEHIGH VALLEY

and other
Philadelphia stocks
dealt in by

E. & C. Randolph,

7 Nassau St.,
N. Y. City.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Correspondents Desired.
We desire correspondence with brokers in regard to the sale of standard British Columbia Mining Stocks and mines.
This is an opportunity in this new field for profitable investments. Bank references exchanged.
M. O. TIBBITS,
36 Toronto St., Toronto, Canada.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Publication by the West Side Bank of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$96.75
Charles Carew	376.93
Philip Farrelly	80.46
Estate of Catherine O'Neill	69.11
George Moore lumber account	523.61
H. McAleenan	170.98
W. W. Tobey	66.52

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1897.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 14, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 2, 1897. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 17th inst., and reopened Tuesday the 3rd of August.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1897.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 4% on its Preferred Stock, payable on August 16, 1897, to Preferred Stock at par to Preferred St

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N.E.cor.58th St. & 7th Av.,N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED
TO OBTAIN A NEW, UP-TO-DATE 18-FOOT, 5-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO PARK AVENUE, AT LESS THAN $50,000. PARTICULARS OF
CHARLES BUEK, Architect,
109 West 42d Street.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LONG BRANCH VICINITY.—To let, furnished, cottages; half price; others for sale; ocean and river fronts; reduced prices. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentration in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 98 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.
FRANK S. ROBERTS,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 60 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 32d year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Jane Keith, (formerly Jane McKenzie,) Alice J. Jones, Alexander McKenzie, Laura H. Ogle, Alexander McK. Jones, Julia H. Macfie, William E. Jones, Alfred M. Ogle, Jr., Junie M. Ogle, Kenneth L. Ogle, Edward A. Ogle, Majorie Ogle, and Gilbert E. Ogle, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jane Keith and Alice J. Jones, as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[L. S.] JAMES A. FAIRBY, N. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1awGwM

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 60 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 32d year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Jane Keith, (formerly Jane McKenzie,) Alice J. Jones, Alexander McKenzie, Laura H. Ogle, Alexander McK. Jones, Julia H. Macfie, William E. Jones, Alfred M. Ogle, Jr., Junie M. Ogle, Kenneth L. Ogle, Edward A. Ogle, Majorie Ogle, and Gilbert E. Ogle, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jane Keith and Alice J. Jones, as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[L. S.] JAMES A. FAIRBY, N. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1awGwM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City.
ja18-1aw6mM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, 10th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor.
mh22-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. jn14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City.
ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.
my3-1aw6mM

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

A Cool and Restful Trip.
Take steamer sailing DAILY (except Sunday) to Norfolk.
Change there to north-bound steamer leaving same day, (including Sunday.)
Arrive in New York the next afternoon.
700 MILES
Continuous Ocean Trip
Total cost, including meals and stateroom berth, $13.00.
For full particulars address
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Free grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. No. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

VACATION TOUR
TO
Nova Scotia
AND THE ST. LAWRENCE.
A small party of ladies and gentlemen will leave NEW YORK July 22.
MEMBERSHIP LIMITED.
ARRANGEMENTS FIRST-CLASS.
APPLY AT ONCE.
Other tours, occupying seven, nine, twelve, and fourteen days, July 22, 23, 24, and 31.
TO FIND COST OF
Independent Travel Tickets,
See Cook's American Tour Book.
EUROPE.
Special Fall Parties to Europe leave by North German Lloyd steamers Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 11, 25. All expenses $200.00.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with laundry work. Call Monday morning at 124 West 95th St., between 11 and 12.

Cooks.
COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By plain cook or laundress, or go out by week or day; good city reference. 213 East 40th St.; E. Denelft's bell.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—Disengaged; employment in the country; will go as maid and seamstress; good references given. B. S., 206 East 73d St.

Waitresses.
WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; can take butler's place in private family; country preferred; best city references. 234 East 46th St.

Miscellaneous.
TELEGRAPHIC STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; accurate and rapid; satisfactory references. Irene Hughes, 106 1st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.
CHEF—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple; husband first-class chef; wife good laundress; country preferred. P. Tinel, 163 W. 32d St.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable man; honest, sober, no smoker; first-class city references; city or country; left through family going abroad. M., 418 5th Av.

Gardeners.
GARDENER.—By first-class gardener, with experience; capable of taking charge of gentleman's estate; married; no family; willing and obliging; 14 years in last place. J. M. G., 52 East 88th St.

Second Men.
SECOND or THIRD MAN.—As second or third man; age twenty-three; highest New York and Newport references. J., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED—In an apartment, a first-class Protestant waitress; none but those having first-class reference need apply; wages, $18. Osborne, 57th St. and 7th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Advertising canvasser; only those having had experience need apply. F. W., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.
7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ.
Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M. 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.
CASCADEVILLE.
THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

ROCKY POINT INN,
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLDFORGE, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 2,700 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Reached in Four Hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Address
W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,
BABYLON, L. I.
Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Mgr.
GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 960, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, 209 New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward.
Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE.
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, (L. I.,) N. Y.
The most charming resort on the coast; everything in the way of outdoor amusement; prices to suit the times; send for circular. W. M. HAIGHT.

RAULAH HOUSE,
PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

HOWLAND HOTEL
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

Asbury Park.

THE LENOX.
Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.
E. DENNISON, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW ENGLAND.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE,
HOTEL ALBRACCA.
OPEN JUNE 20TH.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Steamerooms lighted by electricity. Excursion tickets carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 125d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 38 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Saturdays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 22 N. R., west foot, 2 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St., every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Patria, July 24, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Berlin, July 21, noon | Friesland, Aug. 4, noon
Noordland, July 28, noon | Kensington, Aug. 11, 3 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Circassia, July 24, noon | Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
Ethiopia, July 31, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
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Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
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Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
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Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
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ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25

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Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PERRY BELMONT'S VIEWS

Be ieves the Proposed Tariff Will Resu t in an Extinction of Foreign Trade.

EUROPE CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT

New Problems in Politics—United Democracy Can Elect First Mayor Greater New York—The Coinage of Silver by International Agreement.

Perry Belmont, who returned last Saturday from a two months' stay in Europe, expressed his views freely yesterday on several of the engrossing topics of the day as they are regarded abroad. To an inquiry regarding the attitude of Europe toward the proposed new tariff he replied that Europe, having never before seen anything like it, was naturally bewildered for the moment.

"Sixty years ago," he said, "when Robert Peel began his work of reform, England was really taxing every import, but the motive and purpose of the taxes were chiefly revenue. The motive and purpose of our Congress in framing its new schedules, as those schedules have been publicly and privately reported in Europe, have been chiefly to prohibit importation of the articles taxed, regardless of revenue.

"England consented to accept Peel's reform, and began the substitution of direct for indirect taxes, because revenue from consumption had been exhausted and the needed revenue could not be had from duties on imports. English consumers had not the money to buy the taxed articles. Neither France nor Germany has ever entered on such a colossal and drastic plan of exclusion as has our Congress. Therefore European political economists have not the precedents by which to forecast the immediate consequences, in a fiscal and economic sense, of our new tariff departure. The present tariff has been recorded in Europe as more exclusive than the work of Mr. McKinley in 1890, which, breeding a deficit, was modified four years later.

"Our newspapers and business men have told European as that we have now mills enough to produce in two-thirds of a year all we can consume in an entire year; that the purchasing power is now diminished by insufficient revenue or by a bad and uncertain currency, or by both; that the unemployed are numerous; that the employed are underpaid, and that our mils are idle. Europeans are wondering how we can better those conditions by increased taxes, so laid as to exclude foreign articles and give our mill owners and factories a free hand to enormously increase the prices of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter

New Tariff a Creator of Monopolies.

"I think it is believed by Europeans that investments and shares in the new monopolies created by Congress may for a time promise so well that business, profits, and wages in those monopolies may increase temporarily. But who can purchase the newly increased output? they ask. Where will the farmers get the money to buy, if the prices of their great staples are not proportionately increased, and what is to increase them?

"During the last month and more, newspapers, letters, and cables from our side have said that the Republican Party intended, wherever Custom House statistics have established since 1894 large imports under the Wilson law of articles such as we cannot produce, to interpose a tax sufficient to prevent similar imports in the future, excepting only enough of those articles to obtain some $200,000,000 annually on all dutiable goods.

"Frenchmen have been made to believe that we do not wish their products and intend to exclude all excepting enough to obtain the needed revenue, especially of the class of products consumed by those who are not rich. They have become convinced that the thought of by the Republicans as dutiable only because the purpose to exclude generally on protective lines would not, in practice, produce revenue enough.

"Europeans ask how it has happened that there have been no reports received in Europe that our great city and port of New York protested loudly in Congress against such extinction of foreign trade. I could only answer that one of our Senators, a Democrat, who otherwise would certainly have made a forcible protest, has unfortunately been ill, and his colleague, a Republican, upholds the McKinley Republican war against foreign imports, and consequently against the increase of our exports, and urges a policy of commercial isolation, to the injury of New York City.

Retaliation Probable.

"I think," continued Mr. Belmont, "that French, British, and Germans are of two opinions regarding the new Republican departure which is to increase the taxes on the raw material, the labor, and every element of production in our country. Those who are accustomed to our markets and wish access to them in the future are exasperated against us, and will seek to retaliate. But those who seek markets elsewhere, and have dreaded our competition, are gratified because they believe that our rivalry in Central America, South America, and Africa will not be felt as it is now, unless it shall be that our people intend to tax themselves by the increased prices they will have to pay in order that our protected monopolists, getting bounties at home, may be enabled to undersell Europeans in foreign markets. French journalists, bankers, and political economists ask how, in that case Europe, Asia, and Africa can pay for our products if we are to take no merchandise in return, excepting, possibly, the few articles we cannot produce.

"New York City can survive even if depending solely on the northern railways penetrating New England and beyond into Canada, and the Southern railways going into and beyond New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Hudson River and its railways on either side, and the great coastwise trade. Nevertheless it would be a great and serious loss to be deprived of the foreign trade which now enters into and departs from our unrivaled port. It is precisely that loss which the Republican Party of 'Greater New York' is inviting by its policy of the 'home market' and commercial isolation."

In connection with Greater New York, Mr. Belmont was asked to give his opinion as to the coming campaign. "I am very sure," he said, "that the Democratic Party, a reunited Democracy, can elect the first Mayor of Greater New York."

"Do you think National issues should be brought into the campaign?"

"I do not think that is at all necessary," said Mr. Belmont. "The character and personal qualifications of the candidates are the important questions."

International Bimetallism.

In regard to the present attitude of Europe toward international bimetallism, Mr. Belmont said there are advocates of it in France, England, and Germany, as there were a year ago, but the advocacy has not increased in volume or intensity.

"Other topics," he declared, "have occupied Europe. Opinions heretofore expressed that no nation can, unaided and alone, place gold and silver on a parity and maintain it there are unchanged. Neither France nor Germany will unite with us unless England leads the way. The continued increase in gold production, the surplus last year and this year of British income over expenditure, the continued supremacy of England in commerce and of London as an international money market have the effect of persuading Parliament that the present coinage, currency, and financial systems are good, even though there be distress in India.

"Reduction of taxation, with an enlargement of its basis, there may be if peace continues, but probably not a modification of coinage or currency laws so long as existing British industrial prosperity endures.

"The McKinley Administration is actively endeavoring, as the Republican platform of 1896 requires, to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement. Its ambassadors and special commissions are working in concert under the law enacted by the last Congress, which Mr. Cleveland approved. The question of the ratio to be adopted, however, is kept in abeyance. There is at present every prospect of an international conference being held within a short time.

"If the effort to establish an international ratio shall be successful on all points, which seems to me almost chimerical, the silver question will have been taken out of our politics. If, on the other hand, there shall be irremediable failure all along the line, then the silver question must in our public affairs inevitably take a new aspect. The New York Democratic State platform of June 24, 1896, declared itself opposed, 'as a permanent financial policy, to gold monometallism on the one hand and to silver monometallism on the other hand.'

New Problem in Politics.

"Probably a majority of those who voted for Mr. Bryan last November preferred international bimetallism, and prefer it now, and wish success to the efforts of President McKinley. The Chicago platform was apparently based on the conviction that the best route to international bimetallism was a vigorous initiative by our Congress 'without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.'

"If the pending negotiations for European co-operation with us for bimetallism shall fail, then will come the new question whether or not they will choose a Congress and a President to enact, independently, alone, the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That single and naked question has never been debated and voted on by the country.

"Europe understands that the last national convention assembled under circumstances in our democratic politics which cannot exist three years from now. In 1892 the relations between a Democratic President and Democrats in Congress were strained to the point of breaking. The Democracy were disrupted as they were in 1848 over the slavery question.

"It is not credible that in 1900 the Chicago platform of last year will be adopted by the Democracy without modification. Even now comes from Missouri, speaking through Senator Vest, complaint that the word 'only' was dropped from the tariff plank. It is unlikely that there will be a renewed arraignment of the right of private contract, of the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. It is to be hoped that the reunited Democracy, consenting that the present silver dollars shall continue to be a full legal-tender dollar, will give to the holders of the obligations of the United States the right to demand either the silver or the gold dollar.

"We must not delude ourselves with the idea," said Mr. Belmont, in conclusion, "that an international conference means an international agreement to establish bimetallism. The French Government has agreed to co-operate with our own Government for the holding of a conference. What France wants is not international bimetallism, but she will require from us in return for its co-operation in bringing about an international conference tariff concessions which will be expected from the McKinley Administration under the power conferred upon the President to enter into reciprocity arrangements with foreign governments.

"The reopening of the India mints is all that can be expected from England, and that would not be done with a view of altering her own present currency and financial systems."

BAD WEATHER FOR EXCURSIONS.

Small Crowds for Seashore and Country on Account of Rain.

Wet all the morning and far enough into the afternoon to discourage a start for the seashore or country, the weather yesterday made the day of little use for pleasant recreation. Even the Aquarium, which draws great crowds when too many do not leave the city, attracted hardly a fifth of a fair Sunday attendance, or between 3,000 and 4,000.

The excursion boats did a small business, comparatively speaking, the fishing boats being an exception. The iron steamboats, which started out to make half hourly trips, fell off to hourly trips after noon. The ferryboats to Staten Island and South Brooklyn, offering short trips, picked up in their business after the rain stopped at 2:20 P. M. The rain began at 7:55 A. M., and 1.6 inches fell.

The temperature was not high, 72 degrees prevailing most of the afternoon, but with the humidity at 90 per cent., there was little comfort for penned-up New Yorkers.

ARRESTED FOR MAKING NOISE.

Master of a Street Railway Stable Must Answer for the Nuisance.

William Bohen, twenty-nine years old, of 450 West Fifty-first Street, master of the relay station of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Abingdon Square, was arrested last night on complaint of William White of 15 Abingdon Square, who objects to the noises and smells emanating from the station.

Mr. White, who owns a number of buildings in the vicinity, wrote a letter some time ago to the railway company stating that the noises and smells about the station were such a nuisance that they lessened the value of his property. The management replied that the smells could not be helped, but if he was annoyed by any unnecessary noises he had but to report the boisterous driver, and that the man would be promptly discharged. Last night the clanging of the whiffletrees as the horses attached to the cars were being changed was too noisy altogether, and Mr. White asked Bohen to do something to lessen the noise, but the latter confessed his inability to do so. It was then that he was arrested and taken to the Charles Street Police Station. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

SMALL DINING ROOMS LEGAL.

Decision of Magistrate Pool in an Excise Case.

An excise decision of some importance to saloon keepers was rendered yesterday by Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Court, in the case of John McGuinness, a bartender for Goodman Brothers, at 437 Eighth Avenue, who had been arrested at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning.

The detectives from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station told the Court that the dining room over the saloon was closed and dark when they called there, but they found several persons in a small room in the rear of the saloon, and that they were served with drinks there without sandwiches. The detectives claimed that under the Raines law, every man with a hotel license must have a dining room with 300 square feet of space, and that liquor cannot be sold in any other room during the restrictive hours except in the room of a guest.

Magistrate Pool said that if the room where the detectives were served was also used as a dining room the proprietor had a right to serve them there. McGuinness insisted that the room in question was used as a dining room and was discharged.

Drowned at Randall's Island.

Peter Connell, forty-seven years old, of 11 Moore Street, a thirty-day prisoner on Blackwell's Island, was sent on Saturday to Randall's Island to help out on some work which was being done there. Connell, with a gang of fifty other prisoners, was dumping some refuse into the river opposite One Hundred and Twenty-first Street at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was the last in the line. When the men had emptied the contents of the buckets they were to turn around and march back to the house from which they came. Connell turned his bucket upside down, and on looking around he perceived that he was not being closely watched. He then threw the bucket into the river and dived in after it. The attempt to escape was noticed by the keeper in charge of the men, and he gave an alarm. Connell swam as hard as he could for the opposite shore. He proved to be an expert swimmer, but the tide was too strong for him, and he went down. A boat had put out from the island, and was rowed about that part of the river for some time, but Connell's body was not recovered.

Preparing for a Rainy Day.

Patrolman Bollas of the West Thirtieth Street Station arraigned William Arlington, thirty-four years old, of 137 East Ninetieth Street, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charging him with having broken one of the show windows on the Eighteenth Street side of the big store of the Siegel-Cooper Company, shortly after midnight Saturday, and taking four silk umbrellas. The umbrellas were exhibited in court, with a large iron bolt which had been wrapped in chamois to deaden the noise when the glass was struck. The policeman said he did not see the prisoner break the glass, but the watchman told him that he had witnessed the act, and the prisoner was held in $500 bail for examination this morning, when the watchman will be in court.

Joseph Fudler Tired of Life.

Joseph Fudler, twenty-seven years old, of 224 West Fourth Street, New York, attempted suicide in Hudson Park, Hoboken, yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He was unconscious when found, but revived at St. Mary's Hospital, and will probably recover. He refused to say why he attempted to kill himself. The bottle that had contained the poison lay beside him when found. It bore the label of "J. Juengling, druggist, 1,020 Third Avenue, New York."

THIS THE TRADE CENTRE

Business Men Here and Elsewhere Appreciate New York's Advantages.

ALL DESIRE TO COME HERE

Prospects of the Future Growth of the Merchants' Association—An Appeal from President King to the Local Trades—Encouraging Letter.

Some of the more enthusiastic members of the new Merchants' Association predict that that fast-growing organization will have 4,000 resident, paying members before it is two years old. The association enters upon its second month to-day with encouraging prospects. Local interest in its work, especially among the trades, is much more active than it was at the outset, and the desire to join the organization increases as the effect of its work out of town becomes more apparent. Any firm or person possessing any business interest in the territory that will ultimately be known as Greater New York is entitled to membership, provided it, or he, has good business standing.

President William F. King will to-day begin the distribution of 10,000 copies of the following circular, which is addressed to "Every citizen engaged in business in the City of New York":

"The work of the Merchants' Association of New York deserves the support of every citizen interested in the city's welfare. One of the aims of the association is to bring out-of-town merchants to New York for the purpose of making their purchases here for the Fall trade of 1897. As a result of the work done in that direction there are already over 6,000 non-resident merchants on our list, and this number is being added to daily. The press, after a thorough investigation, has given it cordial support, and the object of its formation and the work it is doing have been made known to all. Its success means prosperity to every individual in the city—the merchants, the bankers, the real estate owners, the hotels, the theatres, the manufacturers, and the employes. Its purpose is to foster the trade and commerce of the City of New York and to maintain its supremacy as the great market of this continent, if not of the world. It is showing that organization means success.

"More local members are desired. There are no obligations, aside from the annual dues of $25 a year, the funds arising from which are used exclusively for the advertising of New York, keeping it and its attractive features before the country at large at all times. Every patriotic citizen should lend the organization his earnest support."

Belief in the Efficacy of Union.

The chief object of this circular is to emphasize the desire of the Merchants' Association to have on its rolls without delay every business man in this city. This is the first time that any systematic or combined effort has been made by business men properly to place New York, as the leading city of the country, before the country at large. The officers of the new association believe that by co-operation and methodical work the merchants of New York can accomplish infinitely more toward expanding the commerce of New York, both domestic and foreign, than through the different branches of the trade worked by themselves, each man in each branch pulling for himself. It is desired to make New York grow in every direction, even more rapidly than it has grown in the past. The officers of the association have already received much encouragement and good cheer from merchants standing high in this community. In the mail of last Saturday was the following letter from the firm of M. Kahn & Co.:

"We have been following with much interest the progress your association has been making, as outlined in the public prints, and desire to join your membership. Our business is importing wines and spirits and wholesale dealers in domestic spirits and manufacturers of fruit juices, trading throughout the country, and we are quite sure we could induce many of our customers to visit our city, for the purpose of replenishing their stocks, could we offer them advantages enjoyed by other cities, such as special railway fares, &c. The merchants of our great city must bestir themselves if they would maintain its supremacy. Nature has favored us beyond other localities, and we should show appreciation by constant endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of such favor.

"The business men of other cities are unceasing in their efforts looking to the advancement of their interests, by helping their cities to become greater, and our merchants must at least keep abreast therewith, thereby proving themselves worthy to be called New Yorkers, heretofore, and happily still, representatives of patriotism, progress, charity, &c. We cannot rest content with what we are, but must make our watchword 'Excelsior,' and ever strive to be worthy of it. We are ready to aid the purposes of your association by every means in our power, but primarily by being permitted to join it."

Additional Members.

Following are some additional names just added to the resident members' list: Manufacturers and jobbers in tobacco and cigars, L. Miller & Sons; hydraulic machinery, H. P. Campbell; salt mining, W. P. Putney; distillers, E. R. Bomeisen of Hannis Distilling Company; importer and manufacturer of pickles, sauces, &c., C. K. Sherwood; tea importers, George W. Lowe & Co.

"It is hoped, as the good work goes on," said President King, "that this organization will finally include every man who loves his city, whether it be his city by birth or adoption. Every business man who takes an interest in the commercial and business growth of New York ought to join. Much has already been accomplished toward bringing out-of-town merchants here to purchase their Fall goods, but the association's work for the future is laid out on broader lines than that.

"New York has always been a commercial centre. From the early days of Manhattan Island and the early Dutch traders up to the present time New York has always been proud, and justly so, of her preeminence in trade and commerce. In recent years, however, there has not been any concentrated effort to foster trade and commerce, and the merchants have felt for some time that the best way in which the mercantile and commercial community can benefit the city is by doing everything that lies in their power to extend still further those interests on which the greatness of New York originally was founded. This, as has already been said, can be best done by co-operation, and it is for the purpose of co-operating in these directions that the Merchants' Association was organized. The names of its officers, Directors, and advisory committee are sufficient guarantee of the standing of the association in the community, and the men who have its interests so deeply at heart do not propose to stop work until the association has become the most potent factor in trade and commerce in the world."

Cheap Pair of Spectacles.

C. E. Wall, a bank clerk, of 7 East Thirty-first Street, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against John Downs, who said that he lived at 298 West Seventh Street. There is no West Seventh Street. Wall said that the man had approached him on Saturday and offered to sell him a pair of spectacles for $1. Downs said that he had found them, that they were worth at least $7, and that as he was a poor man, he would sell them for $1. Wall said that he recognized the man as a swindler. Downs had approached him with the same story a year before. He had then offered him a pair of spectacles worth $10, he said, but which were not worth 10 cents. When Downs was searched after his arrest on Saturday a box of spectacles was found on him. Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday said that he doubted whether Wall could positively identify the man as the man whom he had met a year ago. He fined Downs $10 for selling without a license.

An Alleged Gambling House.

Morris Polter was held for trial for keeping an alleged gambling resort at 48 Allen Street, by Magistrate Brann, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The arrest was made by Detective Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station, who raided the place on Saturday night, and captured seven men. They were playing a game of cards known as "Twenty-one." Magistrate Brann discharged the men found in the place.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING

Wi am A. Bel wood Obtains Jewelry Valued at $7,400 from Marcus & Co.

PROCEEDS LOST AT RACES

Bellwood Receives a Valuable Necklace, and Is Followed to Pawn Shop—His Wife Has Much Jewelry, Which She Claims to Own.

William A. Bellwood, forty-three years old, a well-known dealer in antique books and jewelry at 1332 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and living in this city at the Plaza Hotel, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters on the charge of having swindled Marcus & Co., jewelers at Seventeenth Street and Broadway, out of jewelry valued at many thousands of dollars.

The prisoner was arrested by Detectives Warner and Hughes of the Central Office on Saturday afternoon, and was remanded by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Police Court. A small portion of the jewelry has been recovered, and pawn tickets for a large part of the remainder have been found.

Bellwood, who is a Frenchman of good address and refined manners, began his dealings with Marcus & Co. a year ago. He frequently bought goods from that firm on memorandum, and, as far as the police know, his dealings were for a long time legitimate. He had recently spent much of his time in this city with his wife, and had lived at the Imperial Hotel until he removed to the Plaza Hotel several weeks ago.

A short time since information was given to Marcus & Co. that Bellwood was seen frequently at the race tracks, where he was reported to have been a heavy loser, and the members of the firm determined to keep a close watch upon him in the event of the purchase of more goods. Last Friday Bellwood appeared at the store of Marcus & Co., and called for a diamond necklace, which, he said, he wanted for a lady customer. He selected one valued at $7,500 and left the store. He was followed by an employe of the firm, and was seen to go into a Sixth Avenue pawnshop, where he pledged a piece of jewelry believed to have been the necklace which he had just secured on memorandum. The firm was notified at once, and Mr. Marcus hurried to Police Headquarters, where he reported the case to the Detective Bureau.

Detectives were detailed to arrest the man, and he was apprehended on Broadway the following afternoon. On his person was found the necklace he had lately received from Marcus & Co., with a large number of pawn tickets, on which he had received $13,900. Of this amount, $10,400 had been received on jewelry obtained from Marcus & Co., and $6,500 on jewelry which he claimed to own himself. The total number of pawn tickets recovered was forty-two, of which twelve represented the Marcus goods.

The prisoner admitted his guilt, so far as the jewelry received from Marcus & Co. was concerned, and said that his downfall was due to gambling on the race tracks. He stoutly maintained that he had not swindled any other individual or firm. Yesterday afternoon the police sent to the Plaza Hotel and secured from the prisoner's wife a beautiful necklace composed of pearls, amethysts, and crystals, valued at $1,000; a double finger ring set with a large topaz and two diamonds, an emerald ring, and an antique brooch set with a topaz in the centre and pear-shaped gems of every description in three rows, with three pendent pearls. Mrs. Bellwood, who cannot speak English, claimed that the jewelry was her own private property.

Bellwood has secured property valued at $25,000 from Marcus & Co., upon which he has paid only $1,500.

Bellwoods Were Very Exclusive.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—William A. Bellwood of this city, who was arrested in New York yesterday, charged with swindling Marcus & Co., jewelers, out of considerable money, is a dealer in old books and curios at 1332 Walnut Street. He has a private residence at 1510 Diamond Street, in the northern section of the city. The house has only been occupied by Bellwood and his wife and a daughter for about six months, and is very luxuriously furnished.

It was stated at the house to-night that Bellwood and his wife were in the habit of taking frequent trips to New York, on which occasions their daughter remained in Philadelphia. They were at their home here the early part of last week, and left for New York, expecting to return yesterday. Very little is known about them by the neighbors. The latter state they are extremely exclusive and apparently not anxious to make any acquaintances. The inability of either mother or daughter to speak English is looked upon as a reason for their exclusiveness.

"SLOW GRIP" SAVES MAN'S LIFE.

Bicyclist Falls in Front of Columbus Avenue Car, but Is Uninjured.

The utility of the "slow grip" on a cable car was demonstrated at the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street curve about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Columbus Avenue car, bound up town, had just started to round the curve at the moderate rate which has come into vogue since the Board of Health stationed Inspectors at the various cable line curves, when a wheelman darted in front of the car and fell in the middle of the track.

He had almost been run down by a southbound car, and in the excitement of the moment turned his wheel to the left instead of to the right. Had the up-town car been sent around the curve at the old-time pace the man and his wheel must have been struck. As it was, the motorman, having perfect command of the "slow grip," was able to stop the car directly on the curve, and threw on four feet from the prostrate bicyclist.

TIMOTHY SHEA KILLED HIMSELF

Too Ill to Work, He Thought It the Best Thing He Could Do.

Timothy Shea, twenty-five years old, of 620 Adams Street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday by taking creosote. He was unmarried and suffering with consumption, being too ill to work. He boarded with Mrs. Rosa Wolters, and was despondent because he could not pay his board bill. The creosote with which he killed himself had been in the house some time, Mrs. Wolters having bought it as a cure for toothache. Shea was found dead in his room at noon. On a table beside his bed lay the following note:

"Dear Rosa Wolters, my only friend, forgive me for this rash act. I thought it was the best thing I could do, sooner than linger any longer or die in a hospital. No one but God knows how I have suffered in this world. Leave my funeral to my aunt, Mrs. Mary Shea, 107 Bayard Street, New York. Good-by forever. Your true friend,

"TIMOTHY SHEA."

Mrs. Shea was notified. She went to Hoboken last night and made arrangements for the funeral.

Yacht Kelpie Damaged.

While the sloop Kelpie, E. P. Morse owner, was leaving the Atlantic Highlands a few days ago the excursion boat Monmouth steamed up to her pier and a wave two or three feet high followed in her wake. The Kelpie was struck with such force that her mast and bowsprit were cracked, causing damage estimated at $300. Mr. Morse said yesterday he had heard many complaints by yachtsmen and boat-owners of the big seas that the excursion boats kick up in the harbor at the Highlands, and that in consequence few yachtsmen now care to anchor there.

Bit Off Part of the Detective's Ear.

Detective Collins of the Eleventh Precinct, Brooklyn, lost the upper portion of his left ear yesterday in a fight with Charles Anderson. He was at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Union Street a few minutes after the hour the saloons are supposed to be legally closed. Anderson passed him and attempted to enter King's Hotel, at 13 Hamilton Avenue. Admittance was refused him, and he became noisy. Collins tried to arrest him, and Anderson bit off a piece of his ear and ran away. Anderson was arrested later at the Atlantic Dock and locked up in the Hamilton Avenue Station, charged with mayhem.

TEMPTATIONS OF SUMMER

Dr. De Costa on the Necessity of Watchfulness Against Moral Perils of the Season.

EVILS OF PLEASURE RESORTS

Atmosphere There, Says the Preacher, Is of Profanity, Tobacco, and Beer—Restraints of the Family Too Often Relaxed with Disastrous Results.

Watchfulness the duty of the Christian was the theme of Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday. He preached the second sermon of a series on the subject of religion in warm weather, taking his text from Proverbs, x., 5: "He that gathereth in Summer is a wise son."

"Special duties arise out of special conditions," said he, "and the conditions of Summer are different from those of the other parts of the year. Heat and cold produce different conditions, physical, mental, and moral. To deny that heat and cold affect us morally is silly. Morality is unfortunately one thing at the pole and quite another at the equator.

"The effect of hot weather here is marked. Everybody who can gets away out of the city. Those who do not go away from town in the Summer remain because they can't get away. Various little difficulties keep them here. Even the poorest people get out of the city for some length of time nowadays. They spend more time in the country than our rich people used to spend a quarter of a century ago.

"It is the duty of the Christian to watch and warn against the special moral dangers of the hot weather. It would be fortunate if the Summer's dangers were confined to the body. But they threaten the soul. Men and women take liberties with the moral law during the Summer that they would not think of doing in Winter. Some people go off to the seashore, and there present themselves in such curious fashions that one daily newspaper has sent a staff of preachers down to the shore to take note of them and give their opinions.

"Men consider themselves as absolved from the duty of attending church and seem to think that their first duty is to have a good time.

"The Christian's special duty now is watchfulness. The temptations of the hot weather are so great that even the churchgoers are apt to forget the way after they leave church on Sunday. They rush off to spend the day in pleasure and forget in the week the lessons they have been told. In fact, it sometimes seems useless to preach at all.

"The temptations of this season are strong. Take the clear Summer evening with its beautiful sky and silvery moon. The mass of the people rush away from their homes to spend it in the low theatre, the roof garden, or the cheap and vulgar resorts down by the sea, with their atmosphere of profanity, tobacco, and beer. They remain till midnight and in frequent cases the rising sun comes to remind one that the days of innocence and virtue are forever lost.

"Oh, the orgies, the dark descents and falls of these beautiful Summer nights! You know how the ties of society are, how families are broken up at this season. Parents forget the restraints they throw around their sons and daughters at other seasons of the year, and allow them to go away by themselves to meet with temptation.

"Go out on the street at midnight and hear at the street corners the frequent foolish wanton laugh of young women who ought to be at home under the protection of their mothers. The attitude of men and women now is that of men and women off their guard. They neglect to watch, and how often when they wake up to find trouble come upon them they complain that it was all unexpected. It is as if one should throw a lighted match into a powder magazine, and then blame the sudden result as unexpected. The carelessness that prevails among parents often invites the unexpected to step into the family circle and fill it with shame and disgrace."

THE NEW WORDS OF JESUS.

Dr. McElveen on the Reported Discovery of Egyptian Papyri.

The Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen, pastor of the New England Congregational Church in South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, last night preached on "The Newly Discovered Words of Jesus; or, Are We to Have Additions to Our Bible?"

He took as his text the last verse of the Gospel of St. John: "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

In substance he said: "John in these words confesses that his gospel is incomplete and fragmentary, but even when he finished its composition additional material abounded on all sides with which to construct another life of Jesus.

"During the past week the newspapers of the land, with characteristic enterprise, have published the fascinating and interesting story of a remarkable discovery of manuscripts in Egypt. These manuscripts were first brought to light last Winter in a village called Behnesa, a town 100 miles south of Cairo, on the borders of the Lybian Desert. To two members of the Egyptian exploration party, Mess. s. Greenfell and Hunt, we are indebted for the important find of manuscript. The find comprises over 4,000 different manuscripts. Some of these are wills, contracts, and private documents in which the Christian public is not so interested, but it is interested in that part which has to do with the Gospel.

"One of the papyri, which is the proper name for the manuscripts, contains the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and Dr. Winslow, the leading archaeologist of this country and Vice President of the Egyptian exploration party, yesterday received word that the papyrus was orthodox and authentic. It is in the writing of the third century. When we remember that we have no manuscript older than the fourth century, it is easy to see how valuable this find is.

"Another item of importance brought out by the discovery is some reputed statements of Christ that are not recorded in any of the four gospels. During this week there will be reproduced a fac-simile of this logia, which, when received in America, will create a literary sensation."

THE BIBLE AND LITERATURE.

Dr. Campbell Predicts English Will Be the Universal Language.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell preached at the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church last night on "Literature and the Bible." He took for his text, "The Word of the Lord is Tried."

The speaker said that the English language reached its highest excellence when the authorized version of the Bible was issued. It was the time, he said, of Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, and other great authors, so that we have in the Bible not only all that is richest and noblest in the English era, but it contains, the speaker said, all the excellence of the Spanish, Saxon, and Norman tongues.

Other languages, Dr. Campbell said, were beautiful, and at one time the Latin was the universal tongue in civilized ranks, then came the French language, which was widely spoken in other countries than France, but since then the English language, he said, was progressing with great strides throughout the world.

Mankind, Dr. Campbell declared, is rapidly merging into one brotherhood, and the time is coming when one language will be universal among civilized nations, and that language, he predicted, would be the English language. The English Bible, he said, has had much to do in making it so.

He spoke of the writings of Shakespeare as saturated with rhetoric taken from the Word of God, and that Milton and Sir Walter Scott were equally well acquainted with the words and characters of the Bible.

Dickens, he said, obtained the inspiration for his writings from the Word of God as expressed in the Bible. So it was, he declared, with other famous authors, statesmen, and orators, among the latter Daniel Webster, John Bright, and Edmund Burke, whom, he said, were all great students of the Bible.

The value and esteem in which the Bible is held as a result of its English version is everywhere, the speaker said, apparent in the works of great men, and the imagery of the Scriptures was manifest in both inaugural addresses of Abraham Lincoln.

CRITICISED IAN MACLAREN.

The Rev. Mr. Myers on the Equipment of Young Men.

"The Equipment of a Young Man for Life's Struggle" was the subject of the Rev. Alfred E. Myers's sermon last night in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

He said that too many young men and women attempt life's battle with only a trained mind and having a weak body. This, he said, was as great a mistake as to have the body and not the faith.

He criticised the doctrine of Ian Maclaren, and said his creed is not full enough; that it does not tell who Christ is, and that it is anti-dogmatic. He also referred to the efforts in some quarters to unite the Christian and Oriental religions. It had been tried in the past, he said, and failed. It could not succeed for the reason that Christ's religion is exclusive. Either he has to be accepted as the only Saviour, or rejected.

Seven Services in One Church.

At each of the seven services held yesterday in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, the attendance was so great as to overflow in the street. Fathers Constantineau and Fallon of the University of Ottawa are conducting a novena preceding the coming feast of St. Anne. Six masses were celebrated, beginning at 6 and ending at 11 o'clock, one each hour. At each mass Father Constantineau preached a short sermon from different verses of the Gospel of St. Mark. At the vesper service in the evening Father Fallon delivered a sermon on the words "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church," &c., the last part of the Apostles' Creed. The service will continue to-day.

Tremont Church Anniversary.

The Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, celebrated the forty-second anniversary of its incorporation yesterday. At the morning service Bishop Edward G. Andrews preached to a large congregation. In the afternoon the Sunday school celebration was held, with a special musical programme. At the evening service a brief history of the church and congregation was given by the pastor and short addresses were made by the deacons and old members.

Prayers in Honor of Father Butler.

In many Catholic churches yesterday prayers for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Father Butler, Bishop-elect of Concordia, Kan., were offered at the various masses. Dr. Butler died Friday in Rome, whither he had gone to be consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Satolli. His home was in Chicago.

UMPIRE BEATEN IN THE PARK.

He Held on to the Purse Till Both Teams of Ball Players United Against Him.

Frank Julian, seventeen years old, of 346 East Twentieth Street, and Christopher Riley, seventeen years old, of 105 East Seventy-fifth Street, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning charged with larceny.

The boys were Captains of two rival baseball teams who started to play a game in Central Park last Saturday afternoon for a subscription stake of $1. On the way up to the grounds the boys ran across Max Blumenthal, and asked him to umpire the game, and gave him the stakes to hold.

The game progressed with more or less wrangling up to the middle of the third inning, when Blumenthal gave a decision which created a scene rivaling the late unpleasantness on the diamond at Louisville. Every player kicked, and the terrified umpire was surrounded by a horde of howling youths, protesting and calling him names. He was grieved, but held on to the purse.

The opposing teams finally came to blows, and the umpire being in the vortex received most of the blows. He was finally seized by both Captains, who demanded the stakes. He could not, as a conscientious umpire, give them up to either side till the game was played. Then Julian and Riley knocked him down and took the dollar from him, and after that the other players got at him and drove him from the field. He appealed to a Park policeman, who arrested Julian and Riley on the complaint that they had stolen the dollar.

Blumenthal did not appear in court yesterday morning, and the prisoners were discharged. They say they will play another game for the money.

SHOT AT HIS TORMENTORS.

Cagnio Wounds One of a Party of Mischievous Boys.

Antonio Cagnio, twenty-five years old, who lives in East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and makes a living by collecting and selling bones, was held in $1,500 bail for trial in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with shooting Charles McMahon, fourteen years old, of 608 West Fortieth Street in the leg.

Cagnio was going his rounds in search of bones on West Forty-seventh Street at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, when a number of small boys began to shout at him and pelt him with sticks and stones. The Italian tried to get away, but the boys followed him for several blocks, when suddenly the enraged man turned and pointed a revolver at his tormentors.

The boys started to run, and Cagnio gave chase, firing as he went. He fired four shots, the last shot striking young McMahon in the left leg. The boy was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and the ball extracted, and Cagnio was taken to the police station. The revolver, a .38-calibre weapon, was taken from him, and he was locked up.

FAILED TO RETURN BICYCLE.

Civil Actions Necessary to Recover Amounts for Hired Wheels.

Thomas B. Ritchie, twenty-two years old, of 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by John J. Cary, a bicycle dealer, of 176 Eighth Avenue, with the theft of a wheel.

Cary said the prisoner hired the wheel for an hour about eight days ago and did not return with it. Cary saw him yesterday morning bowling along the avenue on the wheel, and had him arrested.

"In my opinion," said Magistrate Pool, "this man came into possession of this wheel lawfully, and in my opinion it is not a case for the criminal courts, but rather should be taken to the civil courts. The only relief is to sue this man for the time he had the use of the wheel."

"At that rate," replied Cary, "at twenty-five cents an hour, he owes me $42.50 for the eight days."

"Well, at any rate," said the Magistrate, "you will have to begin legal proceedings against him in the civil court for the amount he owes you, and he is discharged from custody."

Cary afterward said that as a result of the decision every crook in town could go to a bicycle store and hire a wheel, keep it as long as he liked, and take the chance of never being caught. If he was caught all the dealer could do would be to sue him for the time he had the machine out.

Purcell Said to be Insane.

Martin Purcell, who a few days ago went into the Harlem Savings Bank and demanded $5,000 of the cashier and was arrested on Saturday night, was taken to the Harlem Court yesterday. He was accompanied by his brother, who had a physician's certificate stating that the man had suffered from a sunstroke two years ago and that he had been acting strangely ever since. He is living now at 302 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. His brother stated that he was not responsible for his actions. Magistrate Kudlich adjourned the case until to-morrow, so that the doctor who gave the certificate may be in court.

Fatally Wounded by a Fall.

Emily Vaboral, four years old, fell from the fire escape on the fourth floor of 1,356 Avenue A yesterday, and was probably fatally injured. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The Massachusetts in Port.

The United States battleship Massachusetts arrived in port yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

The two sons of a first-rate uptown tailor come to us for all their clothing.

They frankly confess they can pay us a profit and get better satisfaction than buying from their